FILE

MAY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

TRANSITION
IN THE FIELD OF THE PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCY

Harald H. Lund

MISS BAILEY SAYS:
"Luck Isn't Enough"

EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL PRACTICE
Wayne McMillen

NURSING IS MY JOB
Nan Potter

ERA OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Martha A. Chickering

30 cents a copy 1937 $3.00 a year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

FIRST SEMESTER—SEPT. 21, 1936
SECOND SEMESTER—FEB. 1, 1937

A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL
A GRADUATE SCHOOL
A CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Two years of social work training in theory and practice for men and women. Organized on a strictly graduate basis, leading to a Master's degree. Equipped to effect a synthesis of Catholic principles and social work techniques. Opportunities for students of all faiths to develop a substantial spirituality.

Address

THE DEAN
Boston College School of Social Work
126 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

A Catholic Graduate School of Social Work

Located in New York City With Its Unique Resources For Professional Training

Two Year Course, Leading to a Diploma and M.A. Degree

Open to Men and Women

Fall Term Begins Sept. 28, 1937
Applications Due by May 30, 1937

Bulletin Sent on Request

Room 805, Woolworth Building
New York City

The University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER, 1937

First term, June 16 - July 21
Second term, July 22-August 27

Academic Year 1937-38
Begins October 1

Announcements on Request

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW
Edited by GRACE ABBOTT
A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Announces a two-year program of graduate work leading to the degree of

M. S. in Social Work

in addition to the pre-professional undergraduate program leading to the degree of

B. S. in Social Science

The graduate curriculum includes courses and field work practice in Social Case Work, Group Work, Community Organization, and Social Research.

Summer Session

June 14 — July 2

Short, intensive courses for case workers and supervisors with previous training and experience, as well as for college graduates entering upon a program of professional study.

For information, address

MRS. MARY C. BURNETT
Head, Department of Social Work
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

THE SURVEY for May 1937, Vol. LXXIII, No. 5. Published monthly and copyright 1937 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication office, 762 East 21 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Executive offices 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price this issue 30 cts.; $3 a year; foreign postage, 50 cts. extra; Canadian, 30 cts. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GROUP WORK INSTITUTE

May 31 — June 19, 1937

Western Reserve University

A three weeks institute for experienced group workers including credit courses in Principles of Group Work, Supervision of Group Work, Work with Individuals in Groups, The Use of the Skills (dramatics, crafts, music).

A bachelor's degree from a college of approved standing is required for admission.

For information address

School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University
Cleveland Ohio

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR JEWISH SOCIAL WORK

offers graduate professional curricula for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills for social work, leading to the Master's and Doctor's degrees.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES

increasingly require such knowledge and skill from candidates for positions.

For information about requirements for admission, scholarships and fellowships, write to

DR. M. J. KARPF, Director

The Graduate School For Jewish Social Work

71 West 47 Street, New York City

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Professional Education in

Medical Social Work
Psychiatric Social Work
Family Welfare
Child Welfare
Community Work
Social Research

Leading to the degrees of B.S. and M.S.

A catalog will be sent on request.

18 Somerset Street Boston, Massachusetts

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

CURRICULUM FOR 1937-38

Professional training combining courses and field work, in both public and private agencies, is offered in the following fields:

Public Welfare	Psychiatric Social Work
Group Work	Medical Social Work
Administration	Family Case Work
Social Research	Probation and Parole
Community Organization	Child Welfare

The School year is divided into four quarters and application may be made for any quarter. The summer curriculum is planned especially for professional social workers.

A catalogue will be sent upon request.

122 EAST 22ND STREET
New York N. Y.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF SOCIAL WORK

Graduate Professional Training and Senior College Pre-Vocational Courses in preparation for Social Work in Public Service and in Private Agencies.

Particular emphasis on the Training of Men for Work among Delinquents and other types of Public Service.

Courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science in Social Service and Doctor of Social Science.

Electives available in the University include over a hundred and fifty credit hours on a graduate level which have vocational value.

Address

DIVISION OF SOCIAL WORK
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
84 Exeter Street Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Regular School offers two years of graduate professional training upon the completion of which the degree, Master of Social Work, is conferred by the University of Pennsylvania. The curriculum includes courses in

Social Case Work
Social Research
Social Work Administration

The Advanced Curriculum offers training beyond the two year course to graduates of accredited schools of social work who have had successful professional experience. This curriculum includes advanced technical courses in

Supervision and teaching of social case work
Psychological treatment of children
Social work administration

Applications for the 1937-1938 session should be filed by May 15. A bulletin will be sent upon request.

311 SOUTH JUNIPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK

The School offers courses of instruction leading to the degree of Master of Social Science, a post-graduate course of training in the supervision and teaching of case work, a summer session of instruction for those already engaged in case work, and three two-week seminars on selected topics. Registration for the first two types of courses for the 1937 session is now closed but a few places may still be open in the seminars and in the summer session. During July and August, 1937, the following seminars are being offered:

1. Application of Mental Hygiene to Present-day Problems in Case Work with Families. Miss Grace Marcus and Dr. Evelyn Alpern. July 12-24.

2. Application of Depth Psychology to Social Case Work. Dr. LeRoy M. A. Maeder and Miss Beatrice H. Wajdyk. July 26-August 7.

3. The Supervisor in Public Welfare. Mr. Glenn Jackson and Miss Mary Whitehead. August 9-21.

SMITH COLLEGE STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK

Contents for June, 1937

The Home Situations of the Children in a Pre-primary School: a Study for Visiting Teachers. . . Virginia Wallis Bowers.

Factors Influencing the Amenability of Mothers and Children to Treatment in a Child Guidance Clinic. . . Pearl Kotzen Lodgen

The Work of a Family Agency with Clients Receiving Public Relief. . . Lois Shattuck Parsons

Published Quarterly **75 cents a copy; $2.00 a year**

For further information write to

THE DIRECTOR COLLEGE HALL 8
Northampton, Massachusetts

The SCHOOL of SOCIAL WORK of the University of Buffalo

offers a

Two Year Post Graduate Program

leading to the degree

MASTER OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Address the Dean, University Campus

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Division of Social Work

SUMMER SESSION
1937
JUNE 21 - AUGUST 14

The following are among the Courses offered:
Dramatics and Personality Development
Recreational Therapy
Family Case Work
Psychiatry for Social Workers
Publicity for Social Work

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
Division of Social Work
Chicago Avenue Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MIDMONTHLY SURVEY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office:
762 East 21 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editorial Office:
112 East 19 Street, New York

To which all communications should be sent

THE SURVEY—Monthly—$3.00 a Year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors;* RUTH A. LERRIGO, HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, *assistant editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *contributing editors.*

MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

MAY 1937 CONTENTS VOL. LXXIII No. 5

Frontispiece 132
Patterns and Portents ..... HARALD H. LUND 133
States Look at Public Welfare ..... MARTHA A. CHICKERING 135
Case Work and Group Work—II
Social Workers and Social Action ..... GRACE L. COYLE 138
Education for Social Practice ..... WAYNE MCMILLEN 139
Nursing Is My Job ..... NAN POTTER 142
Miss Bailey Says . . .
"Luck Isn't Enough" ..... GERTRUDE SPRINGER 144
Behavior As It Is Behaved—VII
The Evolution of Carra Perna ..... ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE 146
On Giving Away $1,000,000 ..... WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS 147
Anniversary Project, *The Midmonthly Survey* 148
The Common Welfare 152
Back to Indianapolis ..... RUSSELL H. KURTZ 154
The Social Front 155
The Insurances • Relief • Public Assistance • Youth and Education • Nurses and Nursing • The Public's Health • Professional • People and Things
Book Reviews 164

© Survey Associates, Inc.

So They Say

• New York started to decline when it lost the neighborhood spirit.—JAMES J. WALKER.

• We didn't win one thing we set out to win in the last war.—SENATOR GERALD P. NYE.

• Vindictiveness and denunciations are indicative of a weakness in argument.—SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON.

• A thoroughly good school is *ipso facto* the best agency for crime prevention we have.—AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK, *commissioner of correction, New York City.*

• The underlying cause of unrest is the violation by a few great interests and not by the majority of fair-minded employers or workers, of fundamental industrial liberties—SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER.

• To develop the technique of encouraging the growth of good will and reasonableness, while preventing its exploitation by those insensitive to such motives, is one of the most difficult problems society must face.—ARTHUR E. MORGAN *in Antioch Notes.*

• We are suffering from a superiority complex when we assume that all that is required to protect those foolish souls who insist on settling in areas subject to flood, is engineering skill and federal funds.—JAMES K. FINCH, *professor of civil engineering, Columbia University.*

• We're all workers together, the men and I.—HENRY FORD.

• Mr. Ford . . . has but one automobile company and a lot of quaint ideas.—JOHN L. LEWIS, *leader, the Committee for Industrial Organization.*

• Labor unions are backed by war-seeking financiers and take away a man's independence. They are the worst things that ever struck the earth.—HENRY FORD.

• Chances are bright for taking a census of the unemployed, according to Commerce Department officials. In fact, it may be just around the corner.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch, editorially.*

• The guiding of social change is a concept that attracts. Most of us want to be in on the guiding.—WAYNE MCMILLEN, *University of Chicago, to American Association of Social Workers.*

• Each of us as a human being feels himself to be more or to possess more of a personality or self than he ever expresses or can express in appearance or action.—DR. WILLIAM HEALY, *director, Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston.*

• The Constitution does not recognize an absolute and uncontrollable liberty.—CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES.

• You stop thinking when you begin to hunt for disciples.—H. G. WELLS, *in the Anatomy of Frustration.*

• Hang the teacher if the pupil commits murder.—*Old Chinese proverb quoted in The Educational Review, Madras, India.*

• The time has passed, then, when we need to fight for democracy. The time has come when we need to think for democracy.—EDWARD A. FILENE, *Boston.*

• Lying-in is neither a disease nor an accident, and any fatality attending it is not to be counted as so much percent of inevitable loss.—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

• Where industries are chaotic and disorganized—where the average life of a business venture is less than four years—the wage earners take up the shock of a brutal competitive system.—JOHN C. WINANT, *former chairman, Social Security Board.*

• A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depend on the labors of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received and am receiving.—ALBERT EINSTEIN *in The American Traveler.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Philadelphia North American

What Chance Has This Child? (1916)

New York Evening Post

Getting Tired of It (1916)

Louisville Courier-Journal

Use It Wisely

United Features Syndic

The Great Enigma

After twenty-one years the National Conference of Social Work meets again this year in Indianapolis. Cartoons reproduced in *The Survey* in 1916 here balanced against cartoons of 1937 are clues to how far public social thinking has come.. [See Russell Kurtz's article, page 154.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

The Helping Hand (1916)

Buffalo Evening

Testing the Keystone

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

MAY 1937

VOL. LXXIII NO. 5

Patterns and Portents

In the Field of the Private Agency

By HARALD H. LUND

Assistant Director, Family Welfare Association of America

PRIVATE social agencies are still in a state of uncertainty as a result of the rude awakening which disturbed so many placid dreams a few years ago. This is as true as any generalization which could be made about a field so ill-defined, containing so many different kinds of organizations, and subject to no common standards of evaluation. The opinion is subjective; it is based mostly on circumstantial evidence, derived from desultory reading of speeches, reports, studies, mimeographed committee minutes and carbon copies of letters, supported by a slight amount of direct observation.

While lacking assurance as to their older functions and activities, private agencies have not yet found themselves, with respect to newer opportunities and obligations. They have had to recognize that their resources and services can reach only a small fraction of the persons who need them. The necessity of a great expansion in public welfare has therefore been undeniable, except by borderline institutions which have a doubtful right to be called social.

Yet, in the main, private agency programs have not been greatly changed. They include orthodox recreational and club work, protective and institutional care, health services and the provision of basic economic needs, directed toward persons on the lower economic levels. To this something has been added under such headings as emotional adjustment, family rehabilitation, character building and community planning, but in spite of progress here and there I do not think it can be denied that these terms still represent aspirations much more than they do specific theories and techniques.

A variety of attitudes has been exhibited in this transitional period. Some agencies have hardly noticed that the world is moving and are consequently bewildered by the lack of interest in their work. Others, better entrenched, defend the merits of their activities against all questions, making large demands upon loyalty, faith and the wisdom of the founding fathers. A number have become extremely active and inventive in devising new services or new names for old services. Many have admitted their doubts and are trying honestly to get a perspective in relation to the larger social developments.

After a number of sleepless nights, I have decided that the latter is the most strategic attitude. It relieves many strains, including the necessity of thinking-through, a procedure of which as social workers we have become very weary. Thinking-through is a heavy task, whereas looking-outward is easy and relaxing. Seen in perspective, the future of private social work does not seem to be as momentous a question as it does when eyes are pinned on next month's salary. It is important of course, as important as the future of private education, private medicine and private business, but the whole burden of the world's destiny does not lie upon its shoulders. Perhaps a little more concern with the outside world, a little more relation to it, is what the field of social work particularly needs at the moment. Considering that the possibility of carrying on any kind of social work depends upon the outcome of the political and economic upheaval through which the world is now going, it seems that social workers in general have been amazingly neutral and noncommittal.

Disavowing then any pretense of strict evaluation or of pointing out the many contributions and values of the private field today, I shall try rather to suggest the trend which it might logically follow and some of the difficulties it will have to surmount if it is to have a significant development.

TO remain useful, private agencies will have to undergo marked change. The fundamental reason for believing this is that they are parts of society, a growing organism, now in a rapidly changing phase. Any social institution which does not adapt itself to new conditions and new needs will become a dead weight and ought to be eliminated. There is a peculiar habit of accepting an institution as an entity with an inherent right to exist. It must be apparent, however, that a *social* agency, of all institutions, by its very name, has a right to exist only as long as it grows and serves society, from which it holds its charter.

The path which voluntary agencies are to follow ought

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to be determined by the potentialities which distinguish them from the public field. They have freedom to select what they will do and how they will do it; they are not immediately responsible to the whole community and can therefore shift their interests when new opportunities and needs arise. Having these possibilities, their logical role seems to be the activation of social progress. They should not continue to perform services which no one questions. It must be their aim, when specific services are generally recognized as essential for the welfare of the community, to make them a community responsibility. They must always expect to be in areas where there is limited understanding and acceptance, working intensively on a modest quantitative scale.

ONE test of a private agency might be lack of popularity. It should have good will, of course, but if it has a great following and a large body of clients it is probably beginning to stagnate. If it has great size or wealth it probably lacks mobility. If it is steeped in tradition it is probably not flexible in its program. If it competes with public agencies it is missing the whole value of private initiative in social work.

The private agency has endless scope if its purpose is to explore the processes of human growth, to reveal conditions which interfere with individual freedom and social progress, to demonstrate how specific problems of the individual and community can be met, and to pave the way for the expansion of public services having to do with the protection and promotion of human welfare. This is analogous to clinical research in medicine and to the application of scientific knowledge in industry. It does not require the abandonment of simple and direct services to individuals. The question here is one of the quantity of such work beyond the point where it is necessary as an approach to the specific problems in which the agency is interested. These services may be simple, for significance is not in direct proportion to complexity or obscurity. The best work is done with the least pretense. Continuity in program is also desirable, for the greatest progress results from a slow and systematic building up of knowledge and experience.

Many real difficulties stand in the way of maintaining the freedom which private agencies ought to have. Institutions tend to crystallize and to become devices for resisting change. This is illustrated by many of the emotional appeals in behalf of private charity to which we have been treated in recent times. Characteristic are:

> The American people may one day wake up to find . . . that they must look to the halting, imperfect, and often incompetent hand of government to undertake in wretched fashion the tasks which were once being dealt with so well.
>
> Only private charities can keep alive the personal and religious spirit. . . . No matter how much the federal, the state and the city governments can do and give, one thing they cannot give is the personal spirit, the personal attention, human touch and above all the spirit of Christ, which is essential to have charity as it should be.
>
> To rob our communities of the element of voluntary giving . . . is to destroy one of the most precious of human values and to substitute cold mechanical procedures for the warm-hearted outpouring of humane impulse. . . . One of the rarest qualities in all human relationship is the personal touch which the private agency can offer and which the government clerk cannot and does not give.

These appeals do not come from workers or clients, the groups most immediately concerned, but from eminent men associated with powerful and wealthy institutions. The arguments are of course untenable; it has long been obvious that private agencies at best can meet only a small part of urgent community needs. The implied disparagement of public welfare agencies is thus unfortunate, to put it mildly, since the majority of the needy must depend on them. Public agencies are certainly far from being what we want them to be. Criticism is justifiable, but it ought to be directed at strengthening and not destroying them. Useful private agencies cannot be built on the dubious foundation of moral and spiritual superiority. It is conceivable that a government employe can be humane, if not Christ-like, and it is possible for a citizen to express benevolence through support of lawfully constituted governmental agencies. Private agencies will have to guard against this kind of exploitation by groups opposed to social progress if they are to grow.

Some dangers are also to be found in the joint financing of private social work. Restrictions on function are likely to occur under remote financial control. It is easier to carry on a progressive program than to justify it to persons whose primary concern is the cost. Joint financing also involves promotion and publicity on a large scale, which usually means reaching for the lowest common denominator of interests and understanding. This might be more useful for the public agency which needs to give an accounting to the whole community. Breaking new frontiers of knowledge and skill can be done better with a smaller audience. Men who have made the greatest contributions to medicine have not had to prove the immediate value of their work to the whole population. The tendency of a powerful central financing body, obligated to raise money, is to minimize unspectacular work and to emphasize practical and quantitatively measurable activities in order to obtain the favor essential for financial success. It is also prone to demand immediate and concrete results in a field which does not lend itself very well to this test.

Chests of course have served a purpose and still offer certain advantages. They have cleared out some dead wood among social agencies and have lifted charity at last to a business level, in itself a great step forward. If the movement to separate financing and social planning would leave the latter in authority we might hope for further contributions. In the long run, however, the problem of the relationship between chests and agencies will be solved only by a clearer understanding of and agreement on the function of private social work.

THE private agency which serves its purpose as an activator of social progress will probably never have an easy time of it financially. It will always be treading on people's toes, it will be up against tradition and vested interest. It will have difficulty in interpretation because it will be engaged in work neither widely popular nor easily understood. Support will have to be sought from imaginative persons of all classes. These will be relatively few in number, drawn in not by ulterior motives, but because of genuine interest in helping to push the social frontier forward.

The strength of the future private agency will not be in its size or in its wealth or in any claims to sole jurisdiction geographically, functionally or spiritually. It will be rather in the quality of mind and training of its professional staff and in the quality of purpose of its lay supporters. The lines between the various fields of social work will probably be less arbitrarily drawn than they now are and there will be closer association with training centers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and with research groups in the related human sciences.

Charity conceived of as material or spiritual largess, given by the superior to the inferior, will probably not play much of a role in a desirable development of private social work. It will take a greater part in retardation, for social progress involves increasing recognition of opportunities for physical, intellectual and spiritual growth as the right of human beings, not to be granted or withheld on a voluntary basis.

The study and experimentation carried forward in some private agencies in recent years, and the extent to which these agencies have been able to break from rigid patterns, warrant hope for the future. If the time comes when there is no place for the kind of social work which can best be done by private initiative, it will be because the world has arrived at a stage of development which can never be reached in a democracy—namely, a static condition of perfection. This stage apparently can be attained, however, under some forms of government. I note in the morning paper that pedagogy courses have been abolished in Germany and the professors dismissed, since the ultimate in educational practice has been established by decree.

States Look at Public Welfare

By MARTHA A. CHICKERING

Assistant professor of social economics, University of California

DURING the past two years reports of special commissions appointed to study the welfare services of various states have been trickling into the offices of governors. These commissions were the result of two powerful factors: first, the liquidation of federal emergency relief which left upon the doorstep of every state the costly and perplexing legacy of so-called "unemployables" (together with no mean number of "employables" beyond the employing capacity of the WPA appropriation); second, the tempting bait of the grants-in-aid for special groups held out by the federal Social Security Act.

Some governors, wise enough to foresee these problems before they actually burst, appointed commissions to study meticulously the reorganization of welfare. This happened, for example, in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Connecticut and Minnesota. In certain other states, as in Washington, where the depression experiences made governor and administrators very sure what they wanted to recommend, important legislation was introduced without any published preliminary report. Some others, like California, tried to work out, by compromise action of interested groups, the best legislation feasible under existing conditions.

The questions before these state commissions were very similar. How should the emergency relief machinery be assimilated into the regular governmental structure of the state, if at all? If the state had no constituted department capable of handling the increased responsibility of public assistance, then what changes should be made and what sort of department should be set up? What should be the relation of this department to the categorical relief already provided or to be provided under the requirements of the Social Security Act? What should be the place of the local unit of government in the reconstituted welfare picture? And, finally, who should pay the bill?

When one considers the wide variety of local conditions —the differences in local government, in traditions, in living standards, in relief conditions—it would be natural to expect that, if ten reports were made in ten different states, then most of these questions would be given ten different answers. Such is not the case. In fact there is a surprising agreement in principle and in general direction. It is obvious that, in spite of all the resentment which the various emergency relief agencies may have stirred up by "dictatorial methods," nevertheless, the FERA changed decisively the American standard of relief practice. It is clear also that the American Public Welfare Association has done a remarkable job of convincing American statesmen, politicians and public welfare officials of the soundness of the principles embodied in its tentative draft for a public welfare bill. Because, actually, the reports of the various commissions are a chorus of practically unanimous opinion.

Does there seem to be a prospect of a continuing relief problem which justifies reorganizing the state government, or was Harry L. Hopkins just making a political pronouncement when he said that "even at the return of 1929 prosperity heights, 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 will be out of work?" The commissions' reports are restrained but firm in their answers. "The burden of unemployment relief will be with us for years to come," says the New York report. "It can no longer be considered temporary, and therefore, emergency methods should not be applied in meeting the problem." Says the Missouri report, "We can see no evidence for believing that the load will be greatly lightened in the immediate future. After an economic dislocation as severe as that through which we have been passing, the number of those dependent upon public assistance will be abnormally high for some years to come." Says Pennsylvania, "It is the part of ordinary prudence for the state, which clearly faces unemployment relief as a continuing problem within its own borders, to place its treatment of that problem with a stable organization. . . ."

But what sort of a stable state organization? The answers to this question indicate that the various commissions concluded that anything other than what the state has would be stable in the sense they seek—that is, would be free from the shifts and uncertainties which come to a department subjected to partisan politics. In New York, where the Department of Social Welfare has long had an administrator appointed by a board, the commission recommended that the director should be appointed by the governor. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, California, where the director of welfare has for years been appointed by the governor, it is now proposed that he be appointed by a board, the members of which are in turn appointed by the governor for overlapping terms. In Minnesota, where welfare functions have been directed by a salaried board of control, it is proposed to change to the system of a commissioner appointed by a board.

There seems to be something here of the charm of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

green grass in the distant pasture. Or is it that, practically speaking, the appointing power becomes as important as the form of organization? It is quite possible that nothing will assure sound public welfare administration short of the election of a governor who knows good public welfare and wants it for his state—let the political chips fall where they may.

The disposal of, or relationship with existing departments of government offers the point at which there is probably the widest variation in the reports. Many states have had no permanent welfare authority for any purpose other than supervision or management of state institutions. Nearly all states, whatever their present set-up, find adjustment necessary. Pennsylvania proposes to establish an entirely new department of public assistance, administered by an executive officer appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, leaving the administration of institutions to the existing Department of Welfare, but taking over two of its present divisions, assistance and community work. The tentative report of the Minnesota Commission, on the other hand, recommends that a new state welfare department simply incorporate the three members of the existing Board of Control into the membership of the State Welfare Board as a salaried unit to go on, exactly as at present, managing the state institutions, but under the general supervision of the new department.

Who, in the opinion of the commissions which have been studying the welfare problem of the states, should pay for relief, categorical and otherwise? That it no longer can be paid by the counties alone is conceded in every instance. But just where to divide the load is the sticker. The Minnesota report recommends that the counties be required to "participate financially in all welfare programs at the rate of 16.66 percent of the total required needs of each program," with provision for a state equalization fund to help counties unable to meet this requirement. Michigan recommends that the state finance wholly a portion of the program (old age assistance, aid to dependent children and the blind, hospitalization of afflicted children), while the counties finance exclusively county infirmaries, hospitalization of afflicted adults, miscellaneous relief charges, and transportation of indigents. The state and county jointly would finance non-categorical relief with state participation in local relief costs provided "in accordance with the need and financial standing of the respective communities as determined by the state department of public welfare."

Pennsylvania's suggestion, the most radical of all, solves this vexed question by recommending that the state carry 100 percent of public assistance costs. The report says:

> Is the community's economic life chiefly dependent upon one industry as in some of the coal counties, or upon many industries as in some of the more industrial counties? Are industrial wages high or low? The taxpaying ability of a county depends also upon the type of property subject to taxation. Is it chiefly farm land, industrial land or urban property? Study reveals that the county with the highest per capita assessed value of taxable property is one with comparatively sparse population but with many large resort hotels. How should this fact be weighed in appraising that county's potential resources? The attempt to answer such questions as these in ways which will reconcile all factors involved presents a problem of great difficulty. . . . The committee, therefore, has concluded that complete state assumption of the financial burden is the wiser and simpler course.

Where money goes, there, it is said, goes control. The question of the amount of state contribution to the local community is inextricably interwoven with the hotly argued question of standards. In fact, the right to set uniform standards throughout the state is often one of the reasons given for state sharing in costs, and standards almost invariably include standards of local personnel. "We record our conviction that if even the minimum standards of relief are to be established, the state must come to the aid of the local unit of government," says the Missouri report. The Wisconsin director of public welfare puts it thus:

> A small share of each locality's relief and welfare costs should be met by the state in order that the state may assure to needy citizens in all parts of the state a reasonable uniformity of assistance; in order that there may be a place of appeal for persons having complaints against their local officials; in order that reliable information on welfare expenditures and the number of persons receiving public aid may be collected by some central agency; and in order that needy people who lack legal settlement in the place where they reside may be assured adequate care.

The Connecticut committee recommends that: "Instead of reimbursing for all costs of care given certain types of relief cases, the state make grants to the town in the amount of a fixed percentage of all allowable relief expenditures, these grants to be contingent upon acceptance of certain broad policies devised to insure reasonable standards of relief and efficiency of administration with qualified personnel." The Michigan report says: "Partial state financing of local public welfare activities implies a minimum of state supervision over the administration of those activities. That sound state-wide programs require state-wide minimum standards and a blending of state leadership with local autonomy and initiative is abundantly indicated by experience in this and other states." Says the Georgia report: "The necessity for such assistance by the state is indicated by the wide difference in amounts expended by Georgia counties and cities for relief. The amount Georgia counties and cities paid for relief in 1935 varies from 2 cents per person in one county to $3.23 in another."

Legislative action establishing state departments of welfare within the requirements of the Social Security Act has gone forward rapidly in states mentioned by Miss Chickering and in others. Details of the plan adopted in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and Mississippi will be found in the publication of the American Public Welfare Association, Some New or Reorganized Departments of Public Welfare (10 cents from the APWA, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago). New York, by amending its earlier law, has given its Department of Social Welfare many new functions. During the past several months twelve states have passed new laws establishing state departments. They are: Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Summaries of these laws may be secured from the APWA as above. Legislation, either for new departments or reorganizing old ones is pending in various states including California, Iowa, Michigan, Texas and Pennsylvania. In Florida the temporary department established in 1935 will cease to exist on July 1 unless the legislature now in session takes action.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New Jersey commission recommends that the law dealing with aid to the aged "be strengthened to give the State Division of Old Age Relief authority to require adequate personnel standards for the county welfare boards, with respect to both the number of employes and their qualifications." Recommendation that state control over standards of local personnel be provided for by a merit system set up by the state welfare department, was made by the commissions in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and in the proposals made in the State of Washington.

The reports are also startlingly unanimous in their recommendations of provisions designed to retain local interest and cooperation in welfare administration usually through county boards of public welfare. "Responsible participation of local citizens in adapting state policies to local needs, in the direct administration of public assistance in local communities, is essential," says the Pennsylvania report. "Local responsibility and local participation in making use of community resources must be incorporated to assure the effectiveness of such a program," says the Illinois report. The Connecticut report, while recognizing the limitations of local government, says that "intelligent public opinion in local communities contributes greatly to the solution of the relief problem. The most hopeful approach is in the individualization of each relief case, and a local community, more readily than the state, can view its relief roll as a group of individuals rather than as a class. . . ."

The transient or unsettled person comes in for surprisingly little attention, although the New York commission devotes an entire volume of its report to this one question. Power given the state welfare department to make interstate agreements is recommended by the Minnesota commission. The Wisconsin director of public welfare recognizes that the transient question "cuts completely across local lines," and so is peculiarly a state problem. Some states, like New York, undertake 100 percent of the cost of relief to unsettled persons, but, says the New York commission, "The state, through its official channels, should strongly urge upon the federal government that the relief of non-resident individuals and families is, in fact, an interstate problem and should be recognized as such by means of substantial federal financial participation, together with appropriate regulation."

THE impressive thing in all these reports is their departure from the deterrent spirit of the old poor laws. "It is sound public policy," says Michigan, "to direct the public welfare enterprise along the constructive paths of prevention and rehabilitation," and goes on to urge that the text of the law should emphasize "prevention of social disabilities, the removal of the causes of such disabilities, and the restoration of individuals to self-support and the normal conditions of life." Says Pennsylvania, "Public assistance is now increasingly recognized as an act of enlightened self-interest on the part of the community, directed to conserving the powers of all its members, so that they may more fully discharge their proper responsibility to themselves, to their dependents, and to the community of which they are a part." The Illinois report, in recommending cash relief, admits that it is probably slightly more costly, "However, the preservation of the self-respect and self-reliance of our people is worth more than a relatively small increase in relief costs."

A distinct effort is evident to get away from differing standards of relief as between categories. The Washington reorganization plan seeks to wipe out all distinction. The Pennsylvania report recommends that, "The basis of eligibility for all forms of assistance under the new county boards of assistance shall be as nearly alike as possible for all services, namely the actual need of assistance." New York's report says, "Insofar as practicable, state aid for home relief and the combined state and federal aid for other types of public welfare services should be in the same proportion, so that there shall be no tendency on the part of local authorities to shift relief recipients from one classification to another in order to secure state and federal moneys." Incidentally, it is interesting to note that in the whole length and breadth of these reports the word "client" appears, so far as this reader could see, only once.

WITH few exceptions all the reports, from whatever part of the country, recognize that welfare services in this day and age mean more than public action to keep body and soul together. They indicate too that state participation in welfare services is increasing and, with it, state power to set standards making for uniformity and efficiency in administration. However, there is a widespread feeling that centralization of welfare administration can be overdone, and that it is important to retain local participation. There is still another point on which the commissions agree. As the Ohio report puts it, "It is important to the proper conduct of this great humanitarian and scientific work that the administrative head of the department, as well as the staff . . . be not disturbed from time to time, as at present, due to the biennial election of the governor." There is not complete agreement as to how this end can be reached, but the majority are inclined to take their chances with the plan recommended by the American Public Welfare Association—a lay board, appointed for staggered terms by the governor, the board to appoint a director.

In this chorus of general agreement are one or two discordant notes. A Maryland commission recommended last year that counties "be given complete autonomy for the administration of relief," with the federal social security grants paid to the State Department of Public Works, which in turn shall disburse checks to the counties. The present Board of State Aid and Charities would be left only a few negative supervisory powers. The powers of this board acting as the emergency relief authority, the commission held, had adversely "affected the freedom of the local authorities to interpret the form of relief in given cases in harmony with the customs and economic conditions of their sections." Public assistance should "be limited to supplying humanely the primary needs of the people. . . . Beyond is a field of rehabilitation for the attention of private and semi-private charities. . . . Society has found no real escape from the discipline of labor. . . ."

But such voices as this are so completely in the minority that they seem like fossilized remains in the midst of a teeming and adventurous life. The recommendations of all these commissions will not be adopted in their entirety. Already, some states, after considering them, have made certain changes. Nevertheless, in general, we seem to be passing at last out of the Era of the Poor Law. Some of the ancient poor law principles—local responsibility, local financing, and the harshness designed to deter people from seeking relief—have received some pretty hard blows. Perhaps the new Era of Public Welfare really has dawned.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CASE WORK AND GROUP WORK—II

Social Workers and Social Action

By GRACE L. COYLE

Associate professor, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University

SOCIAL action as a part of social work is, I suppose, the attempt to change the social environment in ways which we believe will make life more satisfactory. It aims to affect not individuals but social institutions, laws, customs, communities. This effort began as an integral part of undifferentiated social work in those early years when social workers were also social reformers. Since that time many social reform activities have become specialized in separate organizations, such as the Consumers League or the American Association for Labor Legislation, with the rest of social work continuing its social action functions, but generally in a limited range. It is true that some of us have become a little ashamed of our idealistic youth. Social reform has become a disparaging term. It is even implied in some authoritative quarters that to engage in it is an evidence of emotional maladjustment—the outward and visible sign of an inward and unbalanced state. When I hear that sort of thing tossed off glibly by some young worker I think quickly of Florence Kelley, of Jane Addams, of Mary McDowell and of certain others who fortunately manifested that lack of balance.

I am one of those who believe that social workers should have an active and effective part in social change. I do not see how in a society such as ours it is the part either of intelligence or of courage to continue to pick up the pieces without even attempting to stop the breakage.

What then is the relation of the social worker to efforts at environmental change? How do the basic concepts of case work or of group work fit into the idea inherent in social action that society can be improved by the efforts of its members? Certainly it is not enough these days to retire to an ivory tower and closet ourselves in deep therapy with one client after another; or to shut our settlement doors on the problems of the neighborhood while we perfect our educational techniques with those inside.

The real situation which faces us as social workers includes a society, potentially rich but actually poor, wasteful of its material and human resources, torn by class and racial conflicts, its cultural life on the whole meager, vulgar and disintegrated. Social workers cannot escape this reality by absorbing themselves in individuals, groups or institutions, or by drugging themselves with techniques.

Behind the techniques of both case work and group work there needs to be, I believe, a philosophy that deals with society as well as with the individual. Such a philosophy must concern itself with the larger questions that confront society today. The individual and the group with which we work are ultimately at the mercy of the great social forces of our times. What is the matter with our economic system that we are poor in the midst of plenty? In whose interest shall our rich resources be exploited? How can an adequate standard of life be attained for all? How can we preserve essential liberties and at the same time control our economic life in the interests of the common wealth?

It is obvious that the experience of the case worker is a rich mine of valuable information for those working for definite social improvement. He sees in concrete form, multiplied before his eyes, the effects of low wages, or unemployment, of bad housing, and he no longer regards them largely as the consequences of laziness or rum, as his predecessors did. Occasionally an over zealous practitioner may consider them as suitable occasions for the development, under his guidance, of proper adjustment to deprivation. But on the whole we recognize them as evidences of social maladjustment to be dealt with as such. Case workers who realize the meaning in human life of the conditions of existence of their clients and who are able to portray those conditions vividly can be a powerful weapon in combating them, using their first hand information in legislative committees, city councils, or through the channels of organizations engaged to various programs of social action.

Whether the case worker can do more than that I do not know. Certainly in his relation to his client, there need be no domination in the interest of a social program however desirable. However I have observed lately a certain inconsistency in this area. In cities it has been necessary recently to raise relief money by an extra levy on real estate, which had to be voted each fall. In the interests of that levy, social workers, public and private, have campaigned in their districts among their clients and at the polls. For them to engage in similar activity in favor of a minimum wage law or unemployment insurance would be unheard of, at least in my community. The distinction is not quite clear to me. I realize that the economic determinists would easily agree on why social workers have backed the tax referendum and have never worked for the other measures among their clients. But I cannot accept theirs as the complete answer. I believe that this inconsistency calls for candid examination by social workers.

For the group worker the situation is somewhat different. It is quite possible for him to deal with social questions with those most concerned. His problem lies chiefly in how to arouse the socially inert to a concern in public questions at the point nearest to their already developed interests, and how to help those already aroused to intelligent and effective action along lines that seem to be socially desirable. The group worker cannot and should not determine those lines for his clientele, but like any good educator he can arouse interest and help people to think intelligently for themselves. In addition he, too, like the case worker, can use his own knowledge of the results of unemployment, low standards of living, bad housing and so on, at many points where action is possible.

For all of us as social workers there are, I believe, basic integrations to be made at this

How can the experience and practice in two major areas of social work be joined for social action—and why, asks Miss Coyle in the second of two articles drawn from a paper presented before the Illinois Conference on Social Welfare. In her first article, published last month, she discussed the integration of case work and group work and the contribution each may make to the enrichment and strength of the other.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

point. If we accept the underlying concept of social action we begin to see society as a unit, the life of our country as the object of our efforts. Such an acceptance has consequences in our understanding of our clients. We see them not only as individuals, but, as Dollard says, as links in the cultural chain. We see them often as victims of great impersonal social currents, unemployed because of technological change, for example. We and they are the conscious living edge of the stream of history. When we accept this concept we grasp their situation with a new comprehension, a new sympathy creed, a new conception of how our problems may be solved. And when we see them struggling with their situations in movements for better wages, for higher relief standards, for the right to organize, we understand better the historical significance of their efforts. We come to see that both they and we must find more adequate instruments for our purposes. At that point we shall stop bailing out the ocean with a teacup and turn our attention to harnessing the tides for the common good.

To do this will mean that each of us as individuals must evolve a program and a philosophy which is social in its scope. It seems to me to be unlikely and probably undesirable that social workers should agree in all their ultimate social objectives. But they can agree, I believe, on many of the immediate programs for better legislation, better housing, protection of the rights of free speech, the right to organize and the right to social security on an adequate level.

Vital social philosophies are not arrived at in secluded contemplation or even by group decisions—valuable as they are. They are evolved out of experience in the field of social action. What is needed now is a greater awakening of social workers to all active participation in the struggle for a better society. In that struggle we shall use all our understanding of individuals and all our knowledge of groups. Only by such an integration can we use our technical skills and our insights, partial as they are, in a coordinated effort for the creation of a better community. If we can achieve this we may make some contribution to the building of a civilization rich in developed human beings, permeated with mutually creative social relationship and culminating in great cultural achievements worthy of the America we desire. But both must be guided by an adequate knowledge of society and a conception of what we desire for it.

Education for Social Practice

By WAYNE McMILLEN

School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago

THE impressive total enrollment of 10,174 students was reached by the thirty-three recognized schools of social work in this country during the academic year 1936-37. This figure might suggest that the problem of professional education for social work is at last well on the road to solution. It might even seem that an actual overproduction of professional workers is imminent. Hard facts belie both conclusions.

In the first place the statistics themselves require analysis. Of the 10,174 enrollees, 454 were taking only non-credit courses. In most cases these are intensive institutes, ranging from a couple of days to several weeks in duration and do not represent a substantial block of educational experience. Such courses are designed to help unqualified people in improving their performance on the job, but they do not confer status recognized by the American Association of Social Workers.

An additional 1779 students were taking courses in the school of social work, but were known to be specializing in some other school or department. It is not uncommon to find among such enrollees a considerable contingent of nurses, divinity students, and persons preparing to teach sociology or to engage in home economics extension work. In any case the primary interest of the student is in some other field and he cannot be regarded as a potential recruit for the field of social work.

Another 3989 students were attending school only on a part time basis. It is very difficult to appraise the composition of this group. Some were undoubtedly professional workers who returned to summer school "to brush up" or who arranged to take an evening course through the extension division. Many of these persons already enjoy full professional status. Their desire to keep abreast of developments is an asset to the field but they must be disregarded in any analysis of the rate at which the supply of new professionally trained workers is changing.

On the other hand some of the part time students are definitely in process of acquiring a professional education. In some localities the relief authorities wisely decided that only applicants with an A.B. or B.S. degree would be employed when crisis conditions required that the professional staff be augmented with large numbers of non-professional assistants. Where such a policy was followed, case aides and investigators without professional education are at least eligible for admission to a school of social work. A considerable number now wish to qualify for permanent service in the field and are making heroic efforts to obtain a professional education by carrying one or two courses in a neighboring school of social work in conjunction with a full time or part time job in an agency. Some of the leading agencies rearrange working hours to enable employes to take advantage of the educational facilities.

A one day census taken as of November 1, 1936 showed that 1032 of the 2659 employed workers enrolled in professional courses on that date were under a definite program designed to lead ultimately to full professional status. If this same ratio is applied to the 3989 part time enrollees reported for the entire academic year, presumably about 1550 are in process of pursuing a standard professional education.

This number, added to the 3952 full time professional students registered during the year, suggests that of the total 10,174 students reported, only about 5500 are new recruits who are quite clearly and definitely preparing for a professional career in the field. This represents a marked advance over the tiny trickle of qualified workers the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

schools were able to turn over to the field of practice a few years ago. The question is whether this rate is adequate to meet the demand.

The answer to this query depends upon developments that lie largely beyond the control of the schools and of the field of practice. We need to know first whether social work functions are to be performed by social workers. It is reported that social security provisions alone will ultimately require a personnel as numerous as that of the post office department. But we have no assurance that the social work functions in this far-flung program will be entrusted to social workers. In fact Congress was at pains in certain sections of the Social Security Act practically to invite patronage appointments by specifying that standards of state administration required by the federal authority should not extend to "selection, tenure of office and compensation of personnel." And at the state level we are confronted by the fact that less than a dozen states have a merit system of personnel administration.

IF the social services are to be a pawn of politics, no one can guess whether the field of practice will be able to absorb more than a fraction of the number now engaged in preparing themselves for this work. But if, as the President's Committee on Administrative Management recommends, there occurs an extension of the merit system "upward, outward and downward" and if this extension is reenforced by an articulate public demand that the great discretionary powers inherent in the administration of the social services be entrusted only to persons disciplined to a judicious exercise of those powers, then the capacity of the schools will be taxed to the limit to meet the personnel needs of the field.

In a single rural county of California, with a population of 118,674, the paid staff administering the categorical aids and the general county welfare program (exclusive of WPA and of the state unemployment relief program) is no less than fifty-three. Not one of these employes has had the advantage of a professional education for social work. Comparable situations exist in hundreds of counties throughout the United States. There is a crying need for well equipped people to man these positions. An overproduction of qualified social workers is a very remote danger indeed provided public opinion insists that social work be done by those qualified to do it.

But the problem of professional education for social work is not simply one of adjusting the output of the schools to the effective demand of the field of practice. The more fundamental problem is to adjust the performance of the schools to the challenge of the times.

First and foremost this adjustment is a question of money. The most devoted dedication to the task cannot wholly compensate for a lack of adequate resources. Figures showing the current resources of the schools are not available, but it can be definitely stated that these resources are meager in comparison with the size of the job the schools are expected to handle. It is not uncommon to find that the only school of social work serving a region with several millions of population has an annual budget of about ten or twelve thousand dollars. In the past few years $10 billion of federal money and $3 billion of state and local money have been expended on social service programs. The amount spent in the same period to provide competent personnel for this task would scarcely pay for the postage stamps in the multitudinous relief offices in the country.

This disparity would be less alarming if there were authentic reason to expect a sharp shrinkage in the social service program. But gradually the emergency psychology is evaporating. Informed observers now agree that henceforth a substantial number of employes will be retained on a permanent basis to prevent and to alleviate the shocks of economic insecurity. Unless there is some accompanying expansion in the resources of the professional schools, many members of this permanent staff will be obliged to accept responsibilities which their education has only partially equipped them to assume.

The inactivity of the field of practice in relation to the present inadequacy of educational facilities is one of the most arresting aspects of the problem. Agencies have long been vocal in deploring the dearth of trained workers. They have been slower in sensing an obligation to assist in obtaining the increased finances upon which expansion of the educational program depends.

In other professions those in the field of practice have often been successfully articulate in helping to recruit the funds for an acceptable program of professional education. Following some preliminary studies, the American Medical Association established in 1904 a permanent Council on Medical Education. The work of this council, backed by the active support of the profession, is in no small measure responsible for the phenomenal increase in the resources available for medical education. In 1932, the seventy-six medical schools in the United States and Canada, with a combined enrollment of 22,135 students, enjoyed an income of approximately $13 million. Fifty years earlier a majority of them were struggling along on a shoestring, as most of the schools of social work are today. For many years the schools of social work have been striving almost single-handed to raise the level of preparation for the field of practice. It would seem that the field itself is under some obligation to assist in this task.

THE slender resources of the schools are a menace primarily because the expanding field of practice necessitates an educational program of broader gauge than many of the schools are now able to provide. When the older schools were founded, it was almost impossible for young graduates to obtain a job in a public relief office. These positions were reserved for aging Civil War veterans, needy widows and others who deserved well of the community. Since available jobs were chiefly in private agencies, much of the training inevitably stressed the methods and procedures appropriate to that field. Today the situation is quite different. Now a majority of the graduates enter social security or public welfare offices that function under federal, state or local auspices. Case work, field work, community organization and all the older disciplines are no less important than before. But added emphasis is now required in such fields as public welfare administration, public assistance and social research and new courses have become necessary in the more recently developed areas such as social insurance, public finance and public housing. These expansions are essential if higher education is really to be articulated with the life of the time, but they imply an enlargement of teaching staff and of library and research facilities which only an increase in resources can procure.

It is interesting to reflect that in several professions not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

originally recognized as independent disciplines, vigorous growth was long retarded by protracted vassalage. Roscoe Pound once said that the great contribution of Grotius was "to emancipate jurisprudence from theology." In the early American colonies physicians were usually clergymen for whom medicine was merely a companion profession taught as a part of the preparation for service in the church.

SOCIAL work, in its educational aspect, is still in bondage, only partly emancipated from the control of university departments of social science. This thraldom is beneficial neither to social science nor to social work. Departments of social science tend to be dominated by an urge to achieve a rational theory of economic, social and political relationships. Schools of social work are concerned with immediate problems of social treatment and with the development of improved group provisions. These two objectives are by no means identical. The schools of social work which, by wide agreement, give the most satisfactory education for social work, are not fiefs of social science departments. They are either independent institutions or independent professional schools within a university, enjoying an equal status with the schools of medicine and law.

It has been difficult for some university administrators to recognize that social work needs to be developed as an independent field of learning. They have looked upon social work as merely an incidental application of the principles of social science. Such a view overlooks the fact that all professions are in some sense synthetic and that the synthesis differs from and is more inclusive than its components. Medicine derives from biology, chemistry and physics, but is identical with none of them. Law draws heavily upon history, logic and political science, but is clearly recognizable as a distinct realm of learning. Social work is under obligation to an even larger number of disciplines, but does not exist as such within any one of them.

The easy belief that a knowledge of the social sciences alone equips a student to exercise wide powers of discretion over the lives of inarticulate and destitute human beings ignores the basic importance of attitude. Learning in any field is the laborious process of mastering details and of ordering them into some kind of relationship with one another. But learning alone is not enough. Ideas that are not utilized are without meaning. Hence education—and especially professional education—must develop the drives and the habits of thought that cause knowledge to be related to the immediate problems of the environment.

SCHOOLS of medicine and law recognize the basic importance of this union of learning and attitude and are constantly seeking to achieve it. Usually they call this "the development of a sense of professional responsibility." They do not rely upon the underlying disciplines of biological, physical or social science to effect this attunement. They know that it is best cultivated in the atmosphere of the professional school itself.

The apparent reluctance of some of the universities to confer adequate funds and independent status upon the school of social work reveals an unawareness of the fundamental change occurring in the intellectual outlook of human society. Laissez-faire and rugged individualism are on the way out. Mutual aid and improved social provisions are on the way in. Those who regard the current demand for university leadership in the field of education for social work as a transitory phenomenon induced by the extraordinary relief problem of the depression are misreading the signs of the time. And as a great English scholar recently said, a "fundamental change in the intellectual outlook of human society must necessarily be followed by an educational revolution." If the universities do not adapt to the needs of the time, society will find other means to perform the educational task that requires to be done.

Recent years have witnessed the development of schools of public administration in a number of important universities. Harvard is the latest to undertake this type of training, thanks to Lucius N. Littauer's recent $2 million gift for that purpose. It is apparent that these schools aspire to develop a body of administrative officials comparable to the upper register of the British civil service. But it is by no means certain that this pattern will prove adaptable to the American scene. The fundamental question involved is this: "Is administration a body of knowledge that is readily transferable from department to department or is it a tool which can be applied constructively only by those who know the function that is being discharged?"

THE answer to this question may not be clear with respect to some governmental services. Social work shares with certain other professional fields a conviction that administrative training alone is not an adequate preparation for the policy-making and policy-interpreting posts in their areas. In a rapidly evolving field a basic purpose of administration is to guide the development of the function. This requires a thorough-going knowledge of the field itself. The mastery of a set of principles and procedures that will keep the job going is an indispensable asset, but in social work it is of no greater importance than professional attitude and an intrinsic grasp of the goals the field is seeking to attain. Frank discussion and mutual respect will be required on the part of those who are in charge of these differing types of educational effort if confusion of purposes is to be avoided. Social workers are in complete sympathy with the effort to improve the quality of governmental service, but they are persuaded that the public social services will be more constructively administered by those who have experienced a baptism of fire in the actual field of social treatment than by those unacquainted with the dynamics of social practice.

Thus, as these and similar issues show, growth in the number of schools and increased enrollment do not mean that in the field of professional education for social work the road ahead is clear. Some of the urgently needed improvements are now widely recognized. In other areas there is need for further clarification. Thirty years from now those who look back will doubtless see that the present stage of development was only a beginning. Let us hope they may also be able to say that in the process of thinking through the problems of professional growth and of clearing obstacles from the path, the efforts of the field of practice and of the field of education were effectively articulated.

Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of Social Work, Indianapolis, Ind., May 23-29.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nursing Is My Job

By NAN POTTER

NURSING is my job. I knew it when I entered the training school of a Pennsylvania hospital, and I knew it during the years I worked on private duty. For nine years now I have known that not just any nursing but public health nursing is my special job.

That last bit of self-knowledge came to me one hot summer night in a two-room New York tenement which five people called home. My patient had pneumonia and was struggling for air. Across the court I saw fire escapes dotted with bundles of small humanity—children asleep on the hard iron slats. A network of clothes lines zigzagged across the court, with a fine display of linen and clothing from more prosperous districts.

Toward morning rain blew in the open window. Across the court were signs of life. Frowzy heads appeared. "It's about time those children were taken in," I thought. But I was wrong. The children could survive the rain; the washing, source of income, came first. While I watched, the lines moved to the complaining voice of the pulley, and the bits of finery disappeared inside. It was only when the last piece of laundry had been rescued, that the children, thoroughly wet by this time, were taken in.

I turned to my patient. She was sleeping and there was nothing to do. The gray dawn communicated itself to my spirit. Must I spend the rest of my life watching one pulse, while all around me were crowded humanity and neglected children? The nurse's place was beside the sick bed. Was that her only place?

That was my last private duty case. Since then I have been a public health nurse.

I have been asked many times to explain just what public health nursing is. It is rather hard to make people understand its functions because it dovetails so closely with other branches of service which are better known.

Public health work is wholly preventive. By that I mean that the object of the public health worker is to prevent the development and spread of disease. Any actual treating is done with the object of rendering people non-infectious or of immunizing them against infection. Curative medicine takes care of the sick person. Public health medication strives to prevent other members of the family from developing the condition that the curative physician treats.

My first public health experience was in southern Pennsylvania. There were practically no foreigners in this district, but there were two classes of people that might be termed indigenous to the soil. There were mountains in most directions, and in these flourished the survivors of the old moonshiners who still lived with their clannish loyalty and secretiveness, their antipathy to the outsider. To the south were the "Swampers," a queer mixture of white, Indian, and Negro blood.

And speaking of moonshiners, here is one case in which public health work led a whole clan to enlightenment.

Part of our work was with the county prisoners; examinations, treatments for the safety of others, and general assistance to the sheriff and prison physician. One day I was called to the jail by the big good-natured sheriff who had as compulsory guests, three generations of the "King David" clan, honorable moonshiners by tradition. Old King David had taken his son and grandson to a church social one night with the most friendly intentions but with a jug of family moonshine stowed under the trees against contingencies. As the evening wore on, frequent trips to the jug beclouded the social issues, and the King David clan ended by stoning the church. Hence their incarceration.

This left fourteen women and children to weather the mountain storms and rustle food and fuel. After the first few months the situation of the household had become acute.

When I answered the sheriff's call I found the wife and two children of King David's grandson visiting the jail. One of the children, I saw at a glance, was in a critical condition. It looked like pneumonia. I took the child to the doctor at once and then to a hospital. That done I drew from the thin, sick-looking mother, the story of their life in the mountains. Examinations showed that she had active tuberculosis and her husband incipient. A year in jail might easily be fatal to him. The upshot was that the man was paroled to return home to help his family, both parents were instructed how to take care of themselves, and the children were provided with extra food as a precautionary measure. Old King David and his son had to serve out their terms, but the health department had no further trouble.

There were thousands of children immunized against diphtheria and smallpox during the years that I was in that county, and in a great many cases we had to cope with the superstition of the Swampers who thought that incantations and mysterious ceremonies were more efficacious than immunization. There was the case of a child who fell into a tub of scalding water. The Voodoo doctor told the family that the first person who would come bringing gifts would be the one who had bewitched the child, and was to be treated accordingly. Unfortunately a charitable little Mennonite lady of the neighborhood chose that moment for a mission of mercy. She and her basket of food were thrown out bodily. When finally a private physician was called in and the child recovered, the family was never sure who should receive the credit—the Voodoo doctor or the orthodox one. As they said, "It don't hurt to try both."

IT was in Pennsylvania that I first knew the satisfaction that comes from feeling that you have helped hundreds of persons instead of aiding just one. There were communities where immunization against diphtheria, optional under the law, was opposed as against God's decrees. It took a vivid demonstration in one of the schools to bring the other communities into line. This school had been completely immunized with the exception of one family. Diphtheria went through that family and one of the children died. After that we had no difficulty about immunization of children in the rural districts of our county.

Then there was the work with babies. Poor mothers could bring their little ones to our well baby clinic, for examination and advice. The condition of some of these "well babies" was unbelievable, the ignorance of their young mothers abysmal. It was a slow hard job teaching them how to care for their babies, but results were soul-satisfying.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

After six years of public health nursing in Pennsylvania I came to Arizona. The work here is comparatively new but has been attacked with all the enthusiasm of a young state. My unit, under a progressive medical director, is one to which any nurse would be proud to belong.

Conditions differ with localities, but there is always plenty of color. Take the Mexicans for example. Their pleasant smiles make one forget their weakness in the matter of promises. They will promise anything you ask of them, but you can't always be sure that anything will happen afterward. But at least social amenities are observed. You are always invited in, no matter what your errand. A chair is brought forward, and the woman of the house becomes your hostess. However, if the object of your visit is known to be distasteful she will usually retire into a complete lack of knowledge of English.

A SCHOOL nurse reported one day that Amalia Gonzales had been sent home with mumps. A house visit was called for. I drove down Contzen Street looking for number 905. I found it next to number 28. The Mexicans seem to carry their house numbers with them when they move.

Mrs. Gonzales came to the door. "Passe," said she hospitably. We sat on straight wooden chairs and she languidly fanned away the flies.

Mrs. Gonzales was sure she could speak no English, but I knew enough Spanish to say that I understood that Amalia was home with the mumps. Mrs. Gonzales smiled sweetly and said that Amalia was home, but not sick. To prove this she produced "Amalia." I looked the child over carefully. There was no faintest evidence of mumps or anything else but perfect health. "Is this Amalia?" I asked.

Mrs. Gonzales nodded smiling, "Si, Senorita, Amalia."

I looked around me. It was a two-room house, with a dark cubicle in the rear. I decided to stay a little longer.

After some ten minutes of polite conversation about cabbages and kings, I saw a little bronze-faced girl peeping through the opening into the back room. Around her head was a white handkerchief, tied at the top so that it looked like the ears of an Easter bunny. I had found Amalia.

Mrs. Gonzales was not in the least disconcerted. She merely smiled and nodded, "Si, Amalia," and amiably agreed to keep the child properly isolated. But of course she didn't, as I discovered through a couple of unexpected calls.

County school work is one of our most important activities. We start with the doctor's examination, where carious teeth, diseased tonsils, and the frequently resulting weak hearts, beside a variety of other defects, often are discovered long before a child would be taken to his family doctor.

It is the nurse's job to see the parents of the children and to persuade them to have the defects corrected promptly. When the family is unable to pay for private care the necessary treatments are given with the aid of welfare or charitable organizations, which pay hospital bills, and through the endless charity of private physicians.

Beside home calls, the nurse makes periodic inspections of the schools for minor ailments and signs of infectious and contagious diseases. The nurse diagnoses no case of communicable disease, but excludes the child on suspicion. She also checks weights and when they drop more than 10 percent below normal looks for the underlying cause. If the family has no funds for a private physician the child is brought into the office for further examination. It may be a case of improper diet and health habits, which only needs the cooperation of the family; again tuberculin testing may show serious trouble. In that case the child is X-rayed, and, if the findings warrant, is offered preventorium care.

The prenatal clinic is another branch of public health work which holds great satisfaction for the nurse. Many fatalities may be avoided if expectant mothers receive the proper care in time. I often wonder if more public health nurses would not be the answer to the high maternal mortality rates of backward communities.

Not long ago my duties brought me into contact with Chief Tomaso of the Yaqui Indian village on the outskirts of town. These Yaquis are political refugees from Mexico. There is a price on their heads; they would be shot if they returned. Their houses are made of bits of sheet iron, flattened tin cans and adobe. Their civilization is that of a previous age. Therefore, when a couple of cases of typhoid fever developed in their village the health department went into prompt action. Sanitary inspectors examined their wells and out-houses. I was sent out to immunize.

I conferred with Chief Tomaso, and we rounded up the town. Men, women and children came to the schoolhouse for their first "shot." But when time came for the second, only women and children showed up. The braves weren't having any more; their arms had been too sore.

I packed up my syringes and the chief and I started out. We found the braves lounging in the sun against the walls of their houses. They scorned even to look at us. Tomaso is a good fighter, but it took much argument to induce these men to offer their arms for further "torture." Finally we drove up to a house where a huge warlike brave was sunning himself. He did not get up but stared at us insolently. Tomaso and I got out and walked over to him, and still he sat and stared. I told him what I wanted in English and then in my best Spanish, but he only turned and spat into the dust. Then Tomaso began.

All the invectives of the Spanish and Indian languages, with an occasional salting of English, flowed out from him. The man got to his feet. They began an argument which it was probably as well that I could not understand. But the man was adamant, and Tomaso in a fury of outraged authority stamped back to the car. As a parting thrust he shouted, "All right! You won't take the 'shot'? Then by God you pack up. I send you back to Mexico. You get shot down there, all right." The man came over to the car and bared his arm. I didn't look, but I have an idea his teeth were also bared.

I WOULD not give the impression that only very backward people are helped by public health activities, for that is not the case. I told a friend of mine about immunizing the Yaqui village. His comment was, "And *we* have to pay for that."

"It was cheaper than having an epidemic of typhoid spread through the city, wasn't it?" I asked, and he agreed that it was.

Public health nursing is my job. I have no regrets for the decision taken that steaming summer night when I saw the laundry brought in out of the rain ahead of the children. Remembering how, on private duty, I used to watch a single pulse day after day for signs of returning health, I sometimes ask myself, "Whose pulse are you watching now?" And because I believe that we cannot be a healthy country unless all our people, high and low, are healthy, I smile at my own temerity and answer myself, "Maybe, just maybe, it's the pulse of the U. S. A."

Anyway public health nursing is my job, thank goodness.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISS BAILEY SAYS . . .

"Luck Isn't Enough"

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

FOR days now Miss Bailey had been picking up "leads" on Mrs. Botts—a hearty story or a homely aphorism attributed to her; the admission, sometimes a little grudging, that "she does get things done." To meet her in person seemed worth the long drive into the "down county" where Mrs. Botts was director of public welfare.

"Just what is Mrs. Botts, why is Mrs. Botts?" she asked young Mr. Benton, her long-suffering escort.

"We—ell," he replied guardedly, "a lot of people wouldn't call her a social worker."

A lot of people wouldn't call Miss Bailey a social worker either, so that wasn't getting very far.

"Why not? She's doing social work isn't she?" Mr. Benton registered awareness that he was being drawn out.

"Sure she's doing social work, but she couldn't tell you how or why to save her life. She's just a natural."

"One of those good-hearted, sympathetic home-bodies . . ." began Miss Bailey.

"Not on your life. She runs her own farm, milks the cows every morning and doesn't always stop to change her shoes before she drives fifteen miles to her office. Every odd-jobber in the county has worked for her at one time or another. She's had a finger in every pie for twenty years. She knows that county and that county knows her."

"All the local prejudices at her finger tips," put in Miss Bailey.

"Sure, and all the local friendlinesses too," countered Mr. Benton. "Don't forget that knowing works more ways than one. In counties like this you've got to know the prejudices else you'll find yourself out on a limb and won't know why. You don't have to act on 'em but you have to know 'em and know when to duck 'em and when to buck 'em. It seems to me that a lot of good social workers miss their step when they don't turn that insight of theirs onto all the people of the community as well as onto the clients. And if you're asking me I wish they wouldn't be so doggone sure that their insight is the only one there is. Social workers didn't invent insight you know."

Miss Bailey let that one go by. Anyway here they were at the courthouse and here, in her little office tucked away in a corner with the American Legion headquarters, was Mrs. Botts—in person.

Mrs. Botts, gray-haired, bespectacled, sturdy body planted on sturdy feet, was just finishing an interview, not too happy it seemed for the dignified gentleman of the other part.

"No, Mr. Johnson, t'ain't because they didn't save their money that all these old folks need help. A lot of 'em had money saved. And do you know where they had it? *In your bank, Mr. Johnson.* If your bank hadn't gone up higher'n a kite they wouldn't be needing this old age help. Oh yes, I understand all about it. T'wasn't your fault. But just the same they put their money in your bank and now they ain't got it. I guess they don't believe in saving as much as you do."

Mr. Johnson completed his retreat and Mrs. Botts carried on. "Maybe I shouldn't a' said it, but it's so. Makes me tired the way the people in this town that have never missed a meal think the poor folks are getting too much if they eat regular. And what's the use in saying what they oughta done when it's too late to do it. Most of us oughta done a lot of things we didn't. Now ma'am—Miss Bailey did you say was the name—what can I do for you?"

For two hours Miss Bailey watched the "natural" at work. All sorts of people came and went through the cluttered little office, with Mrs. Botts offering *sotto voce* asides and in between observations for Miss Bailey's ears.

"Sure Mrs. Upson, I knew you didn't tell that young lady from the city about the $6 a month your brother sends you. What if she did have red finger nails and used big words, that wasn't anything to be scared of.

("Those girls they sent down from the state office for the first two months were good but they didn't always ask the questions that got the right answers, an' they always looked so dressed up that seemed like it was hard to talk to 'em.)

"YES, you'll get your check just the same, though we have to count in that $6 you know. Fair's fair, and you've got to be fair if you expect us to be. Now you go along home and don't worry. Did you get that mosquito netting tacked up? Good. I'll be down your way next week an' stop in. How're the children doing now they're getting more garden stuff? That's fine. No, I won't forget. I'll stop by.

("Poor woman. Husband got killed walkin' the railroad track. Three children, and a poor manager. That girl from the state office didn't mean to, but she got her nervous. She was scared to tell about that brother in California sending her $6 because he's on old age and she was afraid it might get back. How'd I know it? I dunno. You just know things in a place like this.)

"Well, what you doin' back here, Tom? Now you listen to me. It's just like I told you. You get your check every month and I couldn't give you any more if I was to die for it. The gov'ment is treatin' you like a man and it don't expect you to act like a beggar. Lost your pocketbook? Aw, Tom, how many times do you expect me to believe that? I heard something different. What about last Sat'day night down at Bill's Place? I dunno how you'll manage this week. That's your business. The gov'ment gives you your allowance but it ain't goin' to baby you. And listen, Tom, if I was you I'd clean up a little around that place o' yours. I hear the Board of Health was past there, and you don't want any trouble. The gov'ment says you gotta do your part. An' if you're smart you'll keep away from Bill's Place. Hangin' around there ain't ever got you anything but trouble. You know that 's well as I do.

("Now there's a problem case for you! Old rascal's 'most eighty, been dirty an' shif'less for forty years. Kept goin' with odd jobs and back door handouts. Fifteen dollars all at once goes to his head. But the only way I know to learn him is to let him learn himself. Trouble is that the folks in this town say, 'Look at old Tom, never was any good, never will be. An' our good tax money supportin' him!' Well they supported him before, didn't they, and no-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

body cared how drunk an' dirty he was. Now the whole town's het up because he throws his garbage in the street and hangs around Bill's Place. You'd think to hear 'em talk that everybody on old age was like old Tom. I say you've got to take the mean ones along with the good, and keep in the middle of the road. There'll always be an old Tom or so, but they ain't the whole story. I guess there's old Toms every place only if their folks have money they keep 'em under cover.)

"Good morning, Mr. Filson. Yes, does look like rain an' we sure need it. Now that's too bad. Y'know I was afraid that Swan girl wouldn't do for Mrs. Filson. She's a good girl, but her mother's never taught her much. Don't know as she could, seein' what a hard time she's had with all those children an' a no-good man. Yes, I know Edie's old enough to work and help her mother get off relief, an' she's going to. But maybe an older, more settled girl would be better for Mrs. Filson, nervous as she is. Edie Swan wouldn't know anything about housework in a place like yours. Y'know there's a woman out by Monson's you might like to try. She's a good worker and settled. Yes, you're right. The young folks now'days won't work the way we used to at their age. They'll learn sometime but I guess we've just got to let 'em learn for themselves. All right, I'll tell that woman—Burt's her name—to come to see Mrs. Filson tomorrow. No-o, she's not on relief right now, but she was, and she sure needs the work. You'll be doin' a good act if you take her. Lookin' at it one way it's as good to keep people from needin' to go on relief as to get 'em off once they're on.

("An' there's another problem case. Mrs. Filson's a good woman—thinks the relief folks ought to have the work if there is any. Trouble is nobody's ever been able to suit her. Everybody in three counties, old and young, has worked for her one time or 'nother. Now she goes around town saying relief has spoiled everybody—they don't want to work. Just the same Edie Swan's got to knuckle down to a job. T'won't do for her to get a slack name. Guess I'll have to talk to her again but it's hard for a girl with no more raisin' than Edie's had, an' not very smart to start with, to be like folks think she ought to be.)

"WELL ma'am, I wish those social workers would tell me what to do about these folks. Maybe if I'd been to college I'd know better. They say you oughta been to college. But I don't know. Maybe if I'd been to college I'd want a job payin' more'n $75 a month. Yes'm that's what the job pays. It's in the law for this size county.

"How'd I come to get the job?" Mrs. Botts paused only a breath and then came out with it. "Well, I s'pose you'd call it politics. I always got out and worked for the party and I had something coming to me. I figured I could do the job and I'm not one to pass up money if it's there to be had. So I saw the right people and here I am.

"But it's some job! Everybody thinks they know what you ought to do and how you ought to do it, but nobody really knows, me least of all. If folks were all alike it would be different but they never have been and they never will be, and it's no use treatin' 'em as if they were. And what's more being on relief or on old age doesn't make people any different from anybody else. They're good or they're ornery just because they're that kind of folks. Relief hasn't anything to do with it."

Young Mr. Benton, who had taken very little part in the conversation, waited till they were out on the long white road and then burst forth.

"What'd I tell you? Isn't she a natural? What if she isn't a social worker? Would you change her?"

"Not one hair of her good gray head," replied Miss Bailey honestly. "For this county at this stage of the game she's undoubtedly a gift from heaven. But heaven isn't always so generous. What about that Parsons man yesterday? Remember how he barked at the poor old fellow who wandered in—'You get out of here and stay out. Can't you see I'm busy?'—and the way he all but wagged his tail when the county commissioner put his head in the door? Remember his philosophic observation when he finally was convinced we weren't a couple of spies?—'Just two things you gotta do in this work, keep an upper hand with the reliefers and don't let Washington get anything on you.'

"NOW he was a natural too, Mr. Benton, on the other side of your mouth. And if we depend on pulling naturals out of the hat we're just as apt to get a Parsons as a Botts. He, too, got his job by knowing the right people, and look at him. It seems to me—there I go, talking like a social worker—that we can't afford to have these new social security services of ours manhandled by people like that Parsons. Someway, somehow we have to protect them even if in the process we lose an occasional Mrs. Botts. We can't trust to luck; it isn't good enough."

"But how are you going to do it? Just having a college degree doesn't guarantee anything."

"Nothing guarantees anything. But you've got to start somewhere and the best starting point anyone has found so far is education. You see what we need is a straining process to drain off the Parsons ilk. Education is only one mesh. There must be another to assure at least a respectable speaking acquaintance with the experience developed in this field over the years, and certainly there must be a mesh that will shake out the people who have no natural capacity for getting along with other people. The psychologists have a word for it."

"But how are you going to get all that going in a county like this when the job is crowding you every minute?"

"You can't, not the first crack. But you can know what you want and aim at it and agitate for it. You don't have to have a law or even a system to make merit the measure of a jobholder in these services. You only have to convince the right people, not even everybody at first—just the right ones. I'll tell you sometime about a state where the whole social service set-up is practically poised on the point of a pin, yet the right people got the right idea and when that state gets a permanent set-up, as it surely will, a merit system will be a matter of course. It may not be a perfect one but it will be a start in the right direction."

"But what about Mrs. Botts? You wouldn't throw her out now would you?"

"Throw her out! I'd thank the Lord for her. I'd—I'd cross her with a Ph.D. from Chicago and perpetuate the species. But we can't afford to let one Mrs. Botts be the salt on the tail of all the Mr. Parsons. They're the birds we have to look out for, and they'll eat us up unless we do."

This is the fifth of the new series of articles, "Miss Bailey Says . . .," in which that veteran of the emergency relief organization sums up the results of her first hand observations of the actual operation of the social security services over the country and of her discussions with workers close in to the job.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BEHAVIOR AS IT IS BEHAVED—VII

The Evolution of Carra Perna

By ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE

SHE entered highschool as plain Carrie Perkins, with all the meaning that can be packed into the word plain. A more awkward, slow-witted, uncouth little freshman would be hard to find. If ever a girl seemed born to be an uncomplaining farm drudge, weeding, washing milkcans, and tending a roadside vegetable stall muffled in an old gray sweater, Carrie was that girl. In fact, except for short terms at country school, that had been her life. Her preparation for highschool was so pitifully inadequate that one marveled at the stubborn streak that made her try for further education against such enormous odds. Dresses were worn short that year, but Carrie's gray gingham hung down to her ankles. Either she did not know what was wrong with it or did not know how to change it, though in a helpless sort of way she seemed aware of its queerness. In an agony of shyness she slipped along the school corridors, as old women slip past city garbage cans, with sidelong glances. She was unquestionably the school scarecrow, and likely to remain so until she flunked out.

And then gym classes began. Carrie, in her gray gingham, appeared on the gym floor with the same passivity with which she approached everything else that she was told to do—and couldn't. Of course she owned no gym suit, but the teacher, forewarned of the situation, had an old one ready and sent her to the locker room to put it on, herself sternly repressing an impulse to smile at the grotesque figure Carrie made.

The line formed, stood in position, and was ready for directions as Carrie emerged from the locker room and took her place silently and humbly at the very end. The instructor gave her a glance and was reassured. Without her dreary dress, Carrie exhibited a lithe muscular figure hardened by outdoor exercise, with legs that carried her weight easily, as if they were used to it.

The regular routine began accompanied by the usual freshman giggles. Carrie, of course, had no one to giggle with and merely did as she was told but with such soldierly precision that the teacher concluded that she had done it before.

The last quarter-hour was for esthetic dancing. "Take this position. Right arm up. Left down. Weight on right foot. Point left toe," called the teacher. The line tried to follow but flopped this way and that, losing either balance, breath or interest. All but Carrie. There she stood, lightly poised on the ball of her right foot, her left toe pointing to, but not touching the ground, her arms as gracefully fixed as Flora on a fountain lifting a festoon of flowers.

"Hold it, Carrie," called the instructor. "Look at her, girls. What's the matter with the rest of you? Haven't you any muscles?" Carrie held her pose, as a valiant tenor holds his high C. "All right, Carrie. Take a rest. You see, she's got lungs and legs. You need both of them for dancing. Come up to the head of the class, Carrie, where you can model for the others."

Without a word or a smile, Carrie dropped her arms and stepped lightly to the head of the line. It was probably the first time in her life that she tasted the satisfaction of being a success. The rest of the hour belonged to Carrie. With the accuracy of a soldier she did exactly as she was told, without panting or one false motion. To disciplined precision she added the flexible ease of a wild animal. All the girls were generous enough to admit her triumph.

"Gee, you're swell," they chorused in the locker room. "Ever had dancing lessons?"

Carrie shook her head, shyness closing in on her like a black cloud.

As the girls trooped out of the gym the teacher called Carrie back.

"Why are you so good?" she asked. "Ever lived anywhere but on your farm?" Carrie flushed and managed to get out, "No, ma'am."

"Any of your family taught you to dance?"

"My grandfather was in a circus in the old country."

"So that's it," exclaimed the teacher. "For Heaven's sake, child, don't be ashamed of it. You've probably got him to thank for a fine physique and muscular control. We never knew it because your dress covered it up. Don't you ever wear that dress again. Come along home with me now and let's try your hair a different way, and I have a dress I think would be awfully becoming to you."

"My mother . . ." Carrie hung back.

"Don't let's worry about that now. I expect she'd be glad to see you dressed like the other girls. Suppose I drive you home this afternoon and get acquainted with her, and tell her how good you are in gym."

The afternoon session saw a transfigured though still inarticulate Carrie. Her hair instead of being twisted up in a doleful bird's nest was bound around her head in a coronet braid. A neat blue linen dress revealed her shapely legs. Tennis shoes replaced the high-laced black boots which her mother had inherited from the last place where she had worked. At recess the girls gathered around twittering.

"How can you dance so well if you've never danced before?"

Ego Expansion

What is your sense of the meaning of the word ego? Why has it ordinarily a bad connotation? Is the feeling of power to accomplish properly described as egotistic? Does not civilization depend upon it?

Have you ever felt the urge to do something which you knew you could do? Was it powerful, comparable to sex emotion? To parental feeling? Did you suffer if you were balked in it? Does successful action seem a necessary part of your life?

Have you observed any powerful "ego urge" in anyone you know? In a historical character? In a national group? In a religious group? In a political group?

Does the urge toward ego expansion account for the rise of dictators? Is the "ego urge" in itself admirable? Or does its social value depend on other factors than itself? Compare it in this respect with art-expression, wit, sex.

Carrie claimed that she was unconscious of her urge for self expansion. Is such an urge usually known to the individual concerned, and correctly interpreted? (For example: Mussolini, Father Divine, Aimee McPherson.) Or is the motive of an action usually unknown to the one who acts?

SUGGESTED READING:

MEHRAN K. THOMSON: SPRINGS OF HUMAN ACTION.

SIGMUND FREUD: CIVILIZATION AND ITS DISCONTENTS.

GREGORY ZILBOORG: *Atlantic Monthly*, September 1936. AGGRESSION—SAVAGE AND DOMESTICATED.

FREDERICK H. LUND: EMOTIONS OF MEN.

Biographies of NAPOLEON; ISADORA DUNCAN; SCHLIEMAN; HELEN KELLER; PUPIN; KEATS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Poor Carrie! All she could bring out was, "I'm pretty strong."

Carrie Perkins literally danced her way through highschool. In order to stay in the gym classes, she worked like a beaver to pass in the academic subjects for which she had scant preparation and slight relish. She danced through the May Days, the carnivals, the school benefits, right up to graduation. At this event the faculty made an exception and allowed her to give an exhibition dance instead of an essay. She created her own dance, and performed it with such exuberant gaiety and grace that the audience cheered and clapped and cheered again. The gym teacher, remembering the dun cocoon from which this bright butterfly had burst forth, pinched herself to make sure she was awake. Down in the front row Carrie's old grandfather grinned and tapped the floor with his stick.

I see Carrie's name in the papers now and then, when she puts on a pageant or arranges dances for summer operas, or for the dedication of a new stadium. But it is no longer Carrie Perkins. It is Carra Perna, who brings down the house with her dancing of elfish, outlandish steps which, she says, she learned from her old-world grandfather.

The question often discussed, but never settled, by her former teacher is, "Where, when Carrie Perkins entered highschool, was Carra Perna hidden away?" Carrie claims that she never knew that Carra existed, nor why she—Carrie—persisted in a schooling which she liked so little. Was Carra Perna there all the time—shrouded in gray gingham, restlessly pounding on Carrie's prison bars, forcing her to dance, determined to be free?

With this issue THE SURVEY *concludes this series of sketches, drawn from an unpublished book, described by the author as "life occurrences without label."* [*See* THE SURVEY, *November* 1936, *page* 333.] *Order and arrangement were by the editors.*

On Giving Away $1,000,000

MY DEAR SIR: Since you are a retired business man I assume that the million dollars you now wish to leave to your community represents the profits made from your business. I cannot imagine that the business was a one, or even two or three man affair. Rather do I assume that a considerable number of persons have worked for you over the years in which you have accumulated the million dollars now to be given away. If I am right in that assumption the counsel I would offer you is this, that you put aside all thought of a memorial of a philanthropic nature and that you set about to distribute a part of your fortune to the human beings who gave of their daily toil toward its accumulation.

Let me say at once that I am not of those who clamor for a distribution of so-called surplus wealth with the thought that such distribution would bring answer to the insecurity which is the lot of a large part of the working population during most of their years. Yet from my years of observation of people and of analysis of the situations that bring them sometimes easily, yet more often reluctantly to relief organizations, I do believe that the large majority of such people would have found it quite unnecessary to turn to this or that organization for assistance of any kind, if over their working years they had received the whole product of their labor.

What, you may rightly ask me, shall determine that "whole product?" I would answer, surplus profits, defining as surplus profits which should go to those whose labor has helped to produce them, all receipts over and above those required to meet all proper liabilities. Such liabilities would, of course, include your own share of the receipts in recognition of the contribution made to the business by capital invested, by your forethought, your inventiveness, without which the beginning and development of the particular business would not have been possible.

Your experience as a successful business man should enable you to determine under what rulings such distribution now can be made. My suggestion would be that you list all persons who have worked for you for any substantial period, perhaps for a year or more and then, on some equable basis, determined probably by the amount of wages received by each person as a measure of his usefulness to the business, distribute among those persons the determined percentage of the surplus profit represented by the million dollars of which you mean to dispose. If on the list are employes who have died since their period of service with you, their share in the distributed funds should go to the surviving members of their families. No conditions must be attached to the acceptance of the money. Real men want what they earn. This, then, the first part of my plan for the distribution of your fortune.

Following it, and assuming that the business by which you accumulated your fortune is still in operation, I suggest that the balance of your million dollars be used to study and to set up a surplus profit-sharing program by which present and future employes shall from time to time receive the whole product of their labor, a program by which a worker could come to regard himself as a property owner by reason of his participation in the business.

Why do I believe that those who have worked for you over the years would spend wisely the whole product of their labor? My first answer is that whether a man spends wisely or otherwise should have nothing to do with his receiving all that he earns. My second answer is that we can never hope to have a community of free men except as we assume that the average human being has the desire and intelligence to manage his own personal life. You have evidently weathered the present and perhaps other business depressions by reason of profits accumulated in good years. Many others have done likewise. But that is not true of a host of men and women who give their best in the way of toil whenever opportunity offers. We must assume that had they received the whole product of their labor they too would have accumulated sufficient to meet periods of industrial slackness, to combat illness, to insure themselves against this or that untoward happening. They would not have been compelled to turn to relief lines, which, under one guise or another have spread a blanket of pauperization over the land.

I could, my dear sir, suggest to you a dozen programs, some of which are part of my today's work, for the alleviation of present and the prevention of future poverty. They would, I believe, have merit. Instead I offer as a far bigger and finer adventure a program that will clear the road for the release of individual initiative and enterprise, along which men will travel freed from the fear of insecurity. Thus you will give challenge and set example for others to follow. Thus you will demonstrate faith in the doctrine that the average man, if treated greatly, will in turn prove himself great.

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

On its merits and with no apologies because it failed of the prize, *The Survey* offers the letter submitted by William H. Matthews, of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, in the contest sponsored by the *Atlantic Monthly* at the request of a retired business man for a plan by which he might usefully return a million dollars to the community in which he had acquired it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Anniversary Project

THE MIDMONTHLY SURVEY

To aid this JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK ride circuit

in American communities everywhere

"If wishes were horses, beggars might ride!"

AFTER all, there's good riding in good wishes—for a prospectus such as ours, which must carry what might be dubbed a beggar's wallet at its saddlebow. Perhaps the old saw stands to be rewritten anyway in this age of motor cars and cooperative effort. Certainly in putting our *Midmonthly* project before you, we are rich at the start in the streamlined energy of conviction with which leaders in social agencies and community organizations have given their endorsement on pages 150 and 151.

From the outset, The *Midmonthly Survey* has spanned the fields of social work. Social invention has not by any means been left in the dust by mechanical invention. Social responsibility has deepened; social techniques gather head; social organization takes on new and creative forms. You are part of it all. We can count on you to be very much alive to how much more is called for nowadays to cover these fields, or to reach and serve their participants in your community, than when our first *Midmonthly Survey* came from the press in 1922. For this is a double anniversary. We are celebrating not only 25 years of Survey Associates, as a national social agency, but 15 years of this modern service periodical which sprang from educational and publishing activities that indeed go back for half a century.

THE *Midmonthly Survey* carries its budget of news, ideas and experience, twelve times a year, to every state in the union. It reaches well over 15,000 subscribers; four or five times that number of readers. For 3000 copies go to libraries—an unusual showing; and many more than that are available for office reading through social agencies. Over 12,000 copies go each month to such agencies, to social workers and volunteers, to board, committee and commission members, and to citizens who are up to their elbows in community activities.

To all these, and the societies, institutions, chests and councils with which they are identified, this prospectus is especially directed. Our objectives in this anniversary project are three-fold:

(1) To enhance the service that is compact in every issue of The *Midmonthly Survey* in ways that will take full advantage of the times.

(2) To extend its reading in every American community in ways that will reinforce the work that goes forward there in this period of social adjustment.

(3) To lift contributions to our Midmonthly Fund from a meagre $2280 in 1936, to a modest $10,000 in 1937 by soliciting individual and agency contributions to these ends. *From you and yours for example.*

LET us look at these objectives in the light of the opportunity before us, bearing in mind that Survey Associates have no endowment, no angel, no annual drives; but only a centipede-like faculty for pulling ourselves up by the bootstraps of mutual interest and a common concern.

Like concentric rings out from Washington, since the country was plunged into the stark miseries of the depression, have come unemployment relief, works programs and now the social securities. We are witnessing the spread of public welfare departments, city, county, state and (in prospect) federal. There has been nothing like it since the spread of public education bristled with similar promise and similar shortcomings. Not only has all this made a draft on the personnel of social work: it has been a charge on lay and professional leadership, on swift mobilizations of local and national opinion to urge, to criticise, keep politics at its distance and shape administration constructively. These public developments have trebled our load in supplying dependable information and gauging far flung activities through The *Midmonthly Survey* and in affording opportunity for the keenest sort of first hand discussion. We have added a second full time editor to the *Midmonthly* staff. In "Miss Bailey Says," we carried out a scheme of adult education among hundreds of newcomers on emergency jobs; and now, in collaboration with the American Public Welfare

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Association, we are projecting the series in newer and more permanent fields.

But this is only half the story. As part of the process of recovery, there is every anticipation of a revival of initiative regionally and locally. Communities are feeling their muscle. Private activities have adjustments to make with the public setup; taxation affects fund-raising; industrial unrest throws up fresh problems. Surveys and inventories take stock. New methods and inter-relationships win their way. (For example, see Mrs. Wembridge's series, "Behavior As It Is Behaved," as an all round overture to the resurgent interest in mental hygiene). Again, such voluntary developments augment our load of work. The *Midmonthly Survey* takes on more and more significance as a shuttle of understanding not only among social workers but among the men and women to whose insight and support community leadership must look. *Your own agency for one.* Right there is the nib of our opportunity—and your share in it—to enhance our service and yours, and extend their reach.

One version was put in a recent letter from Earl N. Parker, secretary of the Community Fund of Seattle. You may recall that the National Conference of Social Work meets there in 1938, and Mr. Parker proffered us help in increasing our readers in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest. "It's not an onerous task," he wrote, "to do what we can to boost *The Survey,* because it is constantly fostering thoughtful consideration of social progress both in the large and the particular." And he added:

"We need very much to widen the circle of those who are keeping informed as to the broad developments in the whole social work field so that my interest in this is both selfish and one of helpfulness to *The Survey.*"

THAT is typical of the collaboration we prize. Time, work, friendliness, information, reports, articles, freely given, make The *Midmonthly Survey* a living thing. Yet the work that goes into it is at once independent and integrating. It is not an organ though it has a funnybone. It is in a sense an exchange, drawing on all parts of the country and all the fields we span; a medium for interplay between such fields as have their own specialized journals. But its essential bent is original, no less than coordinating, and calls for extensive correspondence, exacting digest, for travel, investigation and close-in writing.

What can be done and how to do it may be fashioned in one place; through our pages it can be taken over elsewhere. We search out innovations and principles worked out by one agency and adaptable by others. Yet here is an exchange for ideas and experiments which have no trade market. Unfortunately for us, neither case work nor group work resort to advertising! The one thing that distinguished the earlier periodicals that were merged in *The Survey* was an inveterate propensity for deficits. Had it been a plumber's journal, the combined venture would have been worth a million dollars.

Facing this quandary, the founders of Survey Associates put our publishing operations on a business basis; but, at the same time, they set out to enlist cooperating members and contributors, as for any other welfare or educational agency, to support our non-commercial activities and to make for growth. We have entered our 25th year with something over 1600 members who thus back up their interest by contributions of $10, $25, $50 or $100 or more annually to the work. They totaled last year $62,649; while magazine subscriptions, sales and advertising brought in $80,695. They turn not only The *Midmonthly Survey* but *Survey Graphic* (as a magazine of social interpretation, with its more than 20,000 subscribers, and its special numbers which have reached circulations of 40,000 and 50,000) from mere scrapbooks of good will into forces for education and social progress. Two of our 25th anniversary goals are to bring our members to 2500; our subscribers to 25,000 in 1937. Then, to build on that.

TAKE our *Midmonthly* as a journal of social work. In 1936 publishing receipts of $35,410 more than met its publishing maintenance, but they fell short by $7728 in carrying the things it lives and grows by. We had to forego editorial assignments which because of expense no less than distance were beyond our reach; had to cramp our circulation efforts. Through field workers who attend conferences, speak at staff meetings, and the like, we have developed an unusual type of promotion which takes in a dollar for every dollar spent. That ratio is welcomed by general magazines which look to their advertising to cover the cost of filling the subscriptions. We must find it from another source; find also fresh means to enhance our service to readers in these times, when our general funds are hard pressed and the claims upon us are incessant.

That source lies in the interest and support of individuals and agencies who want to see The *Midmonthly Survey* live and grow; who recognize that every new reader increases by one the body of informed opinion; who see it as a carrier of intelligence that has little more than scratched the surface of its possibilities. Something worth its salt as an instrument of enlightenment—worth bringing to higher calibre and before wider groups of people.

THESE are the objectives of our midmonthly project; the focus of our appeal to you to join forces with us in this anniversary year. The tax on any one individual or agency is light. The total is small.

Without such fresh support we will be crippled before we start; but with good backing, no less than good wishes, The Midmonthly Survey *can in good time ride circuit in American communities everywhere.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AGENCY MEMBERS OF SURVEY ASSOCIATES

American City Bureau, Inc.	Chicago, Ill.
American Public Welfare Association	Chicago, Ill.
Associated Jewish Philanthropies	Boston, Mass.
Associated Welfare Agencies	Springfield, Ill.
Association of Junior Leagues of America	New York, N. Y.
Baltimore Federation of Churches	Baltimore, Md.
Boston Council of Social Agencies	Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn A.I.C.P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bureau of Maternal & Child Health	Trenton, N. J.
Canton Welfare Federation	Canton, Ohio
Chicago Commons	Chicago, Ill.
Children's Aid Association	Boston, Mass.
Children's Aid Society	Buffalo, N. Y.
Children's Aid Society of Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Children's Bureau	Philadelphia, Pa.
Children's Village	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Children's Welfare Federation	New York, N. Y.
Cleveland Children's Bureau	Cleveland, Ohio
Cleveland Foundation	Cleveland, Ohio
Community Chest	St. Joseph, Mo.
Community Chest	San Diego, Calif.
Community Chest	San Francisco, Calif.
Community Chest	Tampa, Fla.
Community Chest	Washington, D. C.
Community Union	Madison, Wis.
Community Welfare Federation	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Council of Social Agencies	Pasadena, Calif.
Council of Social Agencies	Buffalo, N. Y.
Council of Social Agencies	Cincinnati, Ohio
Dayton Bureau of Community Service & Community Chest	Dayton, Ohio
Detroit League for the Handicapped	Detroit, Mich.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund	Chicago, Ill.
Family Service Society	Buffalo, N. Y.
Family Service Society	New Orleans, La.
Family Society of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.
Family Welfare Association	Baltimore, Md.
Family Welfare Organization, Inc.	Allentown, Pa.
Family Welfare Society	Rochester, N. Y.
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Franklin Street Settlement	Detroit, Mich.
Girl Scouts, Inc.	New York, N. Y.
Hyde Park Library	Dutchess County, N. Y.
Irene Kaufman Settlement	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewish Board of Guardians	New York, N. Y.
Jewish Home Finding Society	Chicago, Ill.
Jewish Orphans Home	Los Angeles, Calif.
Jewish Social Service Association	New York, N. Y.
Jewish Welfare Federation	Cleveland, Ohio
Labor Co-operative Educational & Publishing Society	Washington, D. C.
Loyal Order of Moose	Mooseheart, Ill.
Maternity Center Association	New York, N. Y.
Merrill-Palmer School	Detroit, Mich.
Methodist Children's Home Society	Detroit, Mich.
Montefiore Hospital	Pittsburgh, Pa.
New England Home for Little Wanderers	Boston, Mass.
New Haven Community Chest	New Haven, Conn.
New York Guild for Jewish Blind	Yonkers, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work	New York, N. Y.
Ohio Humane Society	Cincinnati, Ohio
Pittsfield Community Fund Association	Pittsfield, Mass.
Playground Athletic League, Inc.	Baltimore, Md.
Provident Loan & Savings Society	Detroit, Mich.
Publicity Dept., Detroit Community Fund	Detroit, Mich.
Railway Clerk	Cincinnati, Ohio
Red Cross	Cleveland, Ohio
Research Work Dept., Community Chest	Cincinnati, Ohio
Roxbury Neighborhood House	Roxbury, Mass.
St. Paul Community Chest, Inc.	St. Paul, Minn.
Salvation Army	San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle Community Fund	Seattle, Wash.
Social Service Federation	Englewood, N. J.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	Detroit, Mich.
State Child Welfare Commission	Pierre, S. Dakota
Stuyvesant Neighborhood House	New York, N. Y.
Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association	San Francisco, Calif.
Tulsa Community Fund	Tulsa, Okla.
Visiting Nurse Association	Detroit, Mich.
Welfare Federation	Cleveland, Ohio
Welfare Federation	Newark, N. J.
Western Reserve Academy	Hudson, Ohio
Wieboldt Foundation	Chicago, Ill.
Young Men's Christian Association	New York, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS

The *Midmonthly Survey* attaches itself to my office routine like the morning newspaper to my breakfast.

PIERCE ATWATER, executive secretary Saint Paul Community Chest

The *Midmonthly Survey* ought to be read by every social worker. It is the best thing of its kind in existence.

RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D., founder of Hospital Social Service

After the world-wide voyage with the *Survey Graphic,* the *Midmonthly* brings us into our home port where we feel the pull of the routine job and have steadying contact with folks. Each is indispensable, but the *Midmonthly* is we at work.

(MRS. JOHN M.) MARY WILLCOX GLENN, former president, Family Welfare Association of America; New York City

Information based on thorough-going research, absolutely accurate interpretation in a readable form, is made available through *The Survey.*

SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, executive vice-president Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City

For years I have turned to the *Midmonthly Survey* for current information about social work. It has been invaluable to me as a source both of news and of ideas.

KARL DE SCHWEINITZ, executive director Emergency Relief Board, State of Pennsylvania; Harrisburg

The *Midmonthly Survey* carries to every field of service some of the significant developments in all. This is an important service to anyone concerned with the community aspects of social work. We need to be kept informed of the fresh attacks being made on old problems, and of the new problems which are constantly arising. Best wishes to Survey Associates in increasing the participation of social agencies in its cooperative enterprise.

LEA D. TAYLOR, head resident Chicago Commons

The appearance of *The Survey* on our library shelves is like a badge of distinction. Its use by students and other consultants is constant. It is likewise the writer's guide, philosopher and friend.

ELMER SCOTT, executive secretary Civic Federation of Dallas, Texas

Most of us are so immersed in our day-to-day jobs that we sorely need perspective. To me the *Midmonthly* isn't just an ordinary tool; it is a field-glass through which social workers can see what is being done, both near and far, and can discern the directions in which social work is moving.

EARL N. PARKER, executive secretary Seattle Community Fund

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I am glad to endorse heartily the appeal to social agencies and social welfare leaders to support generously the *Midmonthly Survey*. To me this magazine is the authoritative and most comprehensive house organ of all social work. No agency or leader can afford to be without it or neglect reading it. Whatever its publication costs the social agencies and leaders of the country ought gladly to contribute. In the work of Community Chests and Councils I find it indispensable and I cannot see how local leaders can but feel the same.

Allen T. Burns.

ALLEN T. BURNS, executive vice-president Community Chests and Councils, New York City

The *Survey Midmonthly* has contributed uniquely to the establishment of social work as a national, unified factor in social progress; and it has given social work a courage and perspective that holds it ever on the road of exploration and adventure.

FRANK J. BRUNO, director department of social work, Washington University, St. Louis

I am delighted to learn that the splendid service now rendered by the *Midmonthly Survey* is about to be still further enhanced. A running record of the varied developments of social work on a national scale will be invaluable not only to social workers but also to board members and other public-spirited citizens. This broader usefulness to agencies, councils and public departments, should make readily attainable in contributions, the $10,000 necessary for The Midmonthly Fund.

Robert F. Keegan

MONSIGNOR ROBERT F. KEEGAN, executive director, Catholic Charities of New York

The *Survey Midmonthly* is indispensable to those who desire to keep abreast of the social service movements in this country and elsewhere. It did essential service in reinforcing public and private social work during the depression. Generous support must be forthcoming so that its usefulness may be continued and so that it may take full advantage of the opportunities for leadership and interpretation during the days of social readjustment just ahead.

C. M. Bookman

C. M. BOOKMAN, executive vice-chairman Community Chest, Cincinnati

The *Survey Midmonthly* is essenial reading for everyone who wishes to keep up with current developments in social work or the social aspects of education, health, industry or organized community life. It is practical, accurate, concise, vivid and constructive. It is unique in this field and indispensable to those who would know that field.

Elwood Street

ELWOOD STREET, director of public welfare, District of Columbia

I wish to lose no time in writing you the fact that the *Midmonthly Survey* is a magazine of interest and value to me . . . in keeping track of what people are thinking and organizations are doing. It seems to me that you really ought not to have any trouble selling the value of the *Midmonthly* to everyone interested in social service.

Joel D. Hunter

JOEL D. HUNTER, general superintendent United Charities of Chicago

The *Survey* is of highest value to social workers, public officials and intelligent citizens who wish to keep abreast of affairs in community, nation and the world. It is a clearing house of essential information, and an interpreter of significat developments in contemporary society at home and abroad.

George E. Vincent.

DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT, chairman Hospital Survey Committee of United Hospital Fund, New York City

The social workers, like the rest of us, need constant education. I do not know any place where you can get a better and fairer presentation of social and economic problems of the day from a social viewpoint, than in *The Survey*—and there is so much material it takes the *Midmonthly* to cover it. The rest of us need it, too.

Charles P. Taft

CHARLES P. TAFT, lawyer and member City Charter Commission, Cincinnati

There has recently been discovered, near the shore of San Francisco Bay, a brass plate, inscribed and left by Sir Francis Drake on his venturesome voyage over 350 years ago, briefly indicating his vision (which was not to be realized) of the future of the land he had discovered. It has been said that he sailed away leaving an empire behind him hidden by a veil of fog.

The millions who now occupy that empire still encounter fogs, but they are of human creation and can be dissipated The caravel of *The Survey* is dedicated to that service; thus it explores a different world from that of Drake and the Golden Hinde, and its records have more significance for their readers than that story "writ in brasse."

The extension of its Midmonthly voyage to wider horizons should arouse the enthusiasm of all who are interested in the navigation of today's windy seas.

O. K. Cushing

O. K. CUSHING, member of the San Francisco Bar

Social agencies, chests, funds, and councils can strengthen their own work by sustaining the *Midmonthly Survey*. It brings country-wide experience to their doorsteps.

Jacob Billikopf

JACOB BILLIKOPF, director National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees from Germany

Those of us who are trying to serve our communities through social, religious and educational agencies—whether as volunteers or as professional workers—need a good general medium of interpretation and leadership. It should help us to discover the underlying unity of spirit and methods in our various forms of work. It should aid us in relating our efforts to public and other social developments of ever-increasing scope and significance. The *Midmonthly* has been this sort of thing for many years. It can continue on an even more satisfying level with more extensive enrollment by those who should be its readers and users. The anniversary extension project should more than succeed. The *Midmonthly* is indispensable to well planned work in any community!

J. E. Sproul

J. E. SPROUL, program executive National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

Counting the Jobless

LATE in April the suggestion of a whirlwind one day tally of the jobless was again brought forth by its advocates. There was also the proposal that the regular census of 1940 be moved forward to 1938, so that the figures would give a clear picture of the economic background. Although the Departments of Labor and Commerce are on record in favor of an enumeration of the unemployed, their experts are not agreed on methods or definitions. The President has indicated that so far as the relief budget is concerned, federal, state and local relief lists, plus the figures of the U.S. Employment Service, provide a sufficient basis for federal relief policy. The census schedule of 1930 was inadequate; but as yet no satisfactory definition has been produced that will show not only how many persons are unemployed, but the nature of their unemployment. Disregarding objections from many quarters a Senate subcommittee is holding hearings on a bill providing for a census of unemployed persons in the United States over eighteen and under sixty-five, classified by "race, sex, customary occupation and the cause and duration of their unemployment." The bill proposes a census this year, in 1940, and every two years thereafter, with a federal commission to fix weekly working hours based upon the findings.

The Labor Front

MACHINERY for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes is in operation all up and down the labor front. Serious trouble on eastern railroads, the first threatened since 1926, has been halted by a sixty-day truce called by President Roosevelt under the Railway Labor Act. At the request of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the President appointed an emergency board to investigate the difficulty between the brotherhood and eleven major railroads in New York and vicinity. Under the act, the board has thirty days to study the situation, and an additional thirty days must elapse after it reports before strike action can be taken. The board is called on to consider the demands of the brotherhood affecting wages and working conditions, and also the jurisdictional dispute between the brotherhood and the Longshoremen's Association. . . .

The agreement signed by General Motors of Canada, Ltd., and representatives of employes who went on strike April 8, granted the principle of seniority but did not include formal recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America. Notice of termination may be exercised June 11, the date that also governs the agreement in the United States between General Motors and the union. . . .

The first labor dispute in which the National Labor Relations Act was invoked after the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the measure, was that at the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, Hershey, Pa. As part of the agreement ending a strike of the chocolate workers, the director of the Regional Labor Board conducted an election in the plant to determine the employe agency for collective bargaining. By a vote of 1542 to 781, a two-to-one majority, the employes rejected the "outside union" affiliated with the Committee on Industrial Organization. . . .

Complaints of discrimination have been made by former Ford Motor Company workers to the United Automobile Workers of America and sent to the Regional Labor Board in Detroit. If the complaints are verified, the board, under the Wagner Act, will be required to draw up formal charges and order hearings. This is the first brush between the Ford Motor Company and the National Labor Relations Act.

Peace Day

MORE than a million students on 700 campuses took part in the anti-war demonstration the last week in April, according to the estimates of the United Student Peace Committee. The committee, which engineered this year's protest against war, represented thirteen national organizations, including the National Intercollegiate Christian Council, the National Council of Methodist Youth, American Student Union, Foreign Policy Association. A highlight of the demonstration was an official proclamation by Governor Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota, setting aside April 22 as "Peace Day," and urging the public to "join this enlightened movement of our young people, and direct their thoughts and energies to an analysis of the causes of warfare, its futility, and the means of its prevention."

Simultaneous mass meetings, indoors and out, were held at eleven o'clock in the morning. Most of the participants were "on strike," though some institutions, like New York University, suspended all classes usually meeting at that time. Highschools were not included in the "strike call." In many communities, highschool students attended special peace assemblies, arranged with faculty cooperation. Only in a few scattered instances did the demonstrations become disorderly. For the most part, the press reported them as serious, sincere expressions of youth's belief in peace, youth's abhorrence of the waste and futility of war.

The Senate Must Act

THE savage torture to death of two Negroes by a mob at Duck Hill, Miss., last month shook the federal anti-lynching bill out of congressional dalliance. In spite of efforts to sidetrack the issue the House, after a sharp debate marked by sectional rather than partisan division, passed the Gavagan bill by the definitive vote of 277 to 119. The provisions of this bill are substantially those of the Costigan-Wagner bill which died in the previous Congress. [See *The Survey*, March 1935, page 78.] It provides for access to the federal courts where the constitutional right of equal protection is not enforced by the state, for federal fines or imprisonment of peace officers whose failure to protect prisoners leads to their injury or death, and for the institution of personal damage suits by victims or their kin against counties in which occurs injury or death of prisoners by mob violence. Repeated efforts to amend the bill by such red herrings as the inclusion of sit-down strikes in the definition of crimes to which it applies, were sharply voted down.

The bill is in the Senate under the sponsorship of Senators Wagner of New York and Van Nuys of Indiana. Its path

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there promises to be rough but by no means hopeless. It runs the successive chances of being buried in committee, of being kept off the calendar and of being talked to death by a filibuster. Active and unremitting pressure at every stage is necessary if the bill is to survive the forces opposed to it.

Angelo Herndon Free

ANGELO HERNDON, sentenced to twenty years on a Georgia chain gang because he attempted to organize the unemployed in Atlanta, was last month set free by the United States Supreme Court. The young Negro communist was arrested, tried and convicted in 1932 under a Civil War statute barring "any attempt to persuade or otherwise induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state."

In a five-to-four decision the Supreme Court held that there was no proof that the appellant had "incited to violence," and that without such evidence, the law unreasonably limited freedom of speech and assembly. Further, the majority of the court found that "as construed and applied" in this case, the statute "does not furnish a sufficiently ascertainable standard of guilt." While the decision does not specifically declare the Georgia measure invalid, it holds that "so vague and indeterminate are the boundaries thus set to the freedom of speech and assembly that the law necessarily violates the guarantees of liberty embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment."

Interested legal experts see in this ruling reason to believe that the court would overthrow other convictions in parallel cases. At present twenty-three Georgians are under indictment for violations of the same statute, their trials postponed from time to time, pending the Herndon decision.

Mr. Herndon, who has been free on bail since 1935, now plans to "return to the South and carry on my efforts to improve the lot of the sharecropper, Negro and white."

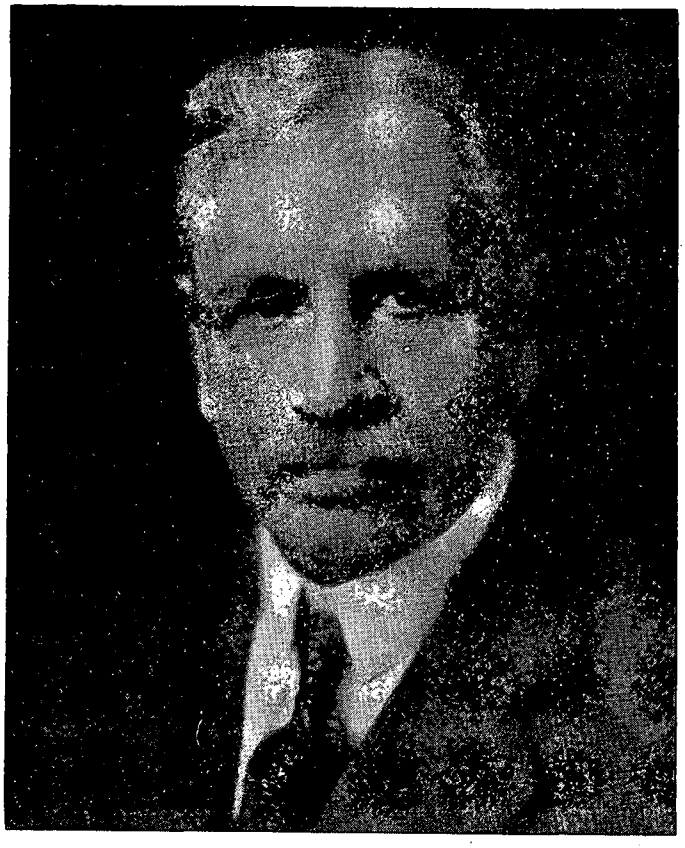
Back on the Books

A LAW protecting the wage standards of New York State's wage-earning women and minors was again put on the statute books when on April 27 Governor Lehman signed the Fischel bill. The measure was passed by the legislature with little opposition. It was drawn along the lines of the Wald law, declared invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court a year ago, and the Washington State law, recently upheld by the same court. [See *The Survey*, April 1937, page 110.]

The new law states: "It is the declared public policy of the State of New York that women and minors employed in any occupation should receive wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect their health."

The first step toward the enforcement of the Fischel law was taken when officials of the State Department of Labor unanimously approved a fact-finding investigation to establish minimum costs of "adequate maintenance and protection of health." The inquiry, recommended by Frieda S. Miller, director of the division of minimum wage, will have two aims: to construct a budget representative of the kinds and quantities of commodities and services required for "adequate maintenance in a modern community"; and to price the budget items in the communities to be covered.

The investigation will be pushed with all possible speed, since the Department of Labor must have available currently, for the use of all wage boards, adequate, up-to-date and accurately established information as to what constitutes adequate maintenance and protection of health in New York State. Among the sources to be drawn on in constructing the minimum budget are schedules already worked out by other agencies, scientific evidence in regard to "basic human needs and the means of meeting them," and studies of actual purchases made by families and individuals.



EDWARD T. DEVINE AT SEVENTY

THE SURVEY'S first editor, and president of the National Conference of Social Work in 1903. Mr. Devine was president *in absentia* for he was in San Francisco, as chief of relief operations following the earthquake and fire, breaking ground for the Red Cross for the subsequent development of its national program of disaster and civilian relief.

And So On. . .

BAD news on the child labor front. The federal amendment was rejected in Missouri and Maryland and its prospect in the five legislatures that can act this spring is not "hopeful." • • Those interested in renewed federal attention to the transient are urged to address their Senators with requests for the just-published preliminary report on migratory labor, growing out of S.R. 298. [See *The Survey*, July 1936, page 207.] A new resolution (S.J. Res. 85) to allow $20,000 for completion of the study, seems to have a good chance of passage. • • The Quakers are back at their old job of feeding refugees behind the battle lines. The first unit of the non-partisan Spanish Child Feeding Mission sailed May 4. The project has the cooperation of other religious, peace and social organizations. • • Southside, Virginia, Inc., headquarters at Lawrenceville, Va., has set its face against industries running away from other communities in order to exploit "cheap southern labor." This Chamber of Commerce refuses to help such enterprises secure free sites, remission of taxes, or other inducements, and urges southern organizations to join in discouraging "the immigration of these sweatshops."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Back to Indianapolis

National Conference Brings 1937 Social Workers to an Old Stamping Ground

By RUSSELL H. KURTZ

Editor, Social Work Year Book

ON a spring day twenty-one years ago, as the National Conference of Charities and Correction was assembling in Indianapolis for its forty-third annual meeting, Ringling Brothers' circus arrived on the scene. *The Survey* of May 27, 1916, in reporting the outcome of that conflict in dates, gave the conference the best of it: "The exhibitors of the biggest two-horned rhinoceros in captivity and other monsters of the animal kingdom were able," it said, "to hold the attention of the city for half a day. But the National Conference was a seven-day wonder, with unabated interest from beginning to end, not only of the delegates but of the people of the city."

When the conference, now the National Conference of Social Work, visits Indianapolis again this year it will offer —without circus competition this time, it is hoped—an even more exciting bill of attractions than that which aroused such interest back in 1916. The "charities and correction" trappings are gone, it is true, but new panoplies of security and social work have taken their place. [See frontispiece.] The stage is larger, the acts more daring. As a seven-day wonder, the conference will still be found to have no equal.

At that earlier meeting they discussed relief, public health, child welfare, and many other of the subjects appearing on the 1937 program. Some of their emphases may seem a bit odd to us now; "the municipalization of charitable work" for example, and "charities endorsement by chambers of commerce." Good old fashioned words and phrases, such as "What we do when the breadwinner is intemperate" adorned the program. One entire section was devoted to "inebriety" and its consequences. (Less than three years later we had national prohibition.)

Certain hardy perennials in today's garden of unsolved social problems were thriving even then. Employment stabilization was seen by the conferees to be essential to unemployment control; and planned public works, to be put into operation as the need arose, were advocated. Everyone agreed that an effective national employment service should be set up at once.

The late Dr. I. M. Rubinow, speaking for health insurance, said (and remember this was twenty-one years ago): "I confess that after talking nothing but social insurance for some ten or fifteen years and little but health insurance for the last two or three years, I cannot help getting wearied occasionally." He kept at it, however, for twenty years longer and although he did not win out on health insurance, he had the satisfaction of seeing unemployment and other forms of social insurance he had fought for widely accepted before his death last year.

With the World War nearly two years old in 1916, war relief was a highlight of interest. A year later we were drawn into the conflict ourselves.

Public assistance was still "outdoor relief" and as such was discounted by certain charity organizationists of that day. The tide of sentiment was beginning to turn, however, as a result of the pioneer efforts of Gertrude Vaile and others, toward "socializing" this traditional competitor to private charity.

Case records were discussed at the 1916 meeting, but not the practice of case work; delinquency, but not behavior in its other aspects. The group worker had not yet begun to identify himself as a technician in a special field. Social action was a reality but was not talked about as a specific function of professional social work. In fact, professionalism was hardly a point of focus at all, emphasis being largely divided between social problems and the agencies created for dealing with them.

A few financial federations had come into existence by 1916 but the community chest development was still a thing of the future. Community organization, through councils, had sunk a few tentative roots into the individualistic soil of that era, with emphasis on the promotion of new social programs. Interpretation was admitted to be an art of which social workers knew very little. One speaker warned, "The truth is, though our purposes in promoting community programs have been social, communal, collective and public, our methods have been bureaucratic, aristocratic, autocratic and oligarchic. We have not felt it necessary to secure general community support."

There was no "youth problem" in 1916 and no CCC; no Social Security Act nor WPA. Only the slenderest beginnings of federal participation in welfare planning were to be found, as represented in the activities of the then-young Children's Bureau. The various states limited their responsibilities to the institutional care of delinquents and defectives. It was a day of local social service, with private agencies carrying a large share of the burden and destined to shoulder a great deal more before they were relieved of a part of it by a later public welfare development.

Social work has been through a war, a boom and a major depression since Indianapolis last entertained the conference. Its practitioners have been drafted into new types of service, chiefly governmental and frequently in areas more economic than social. It has grown in all directions at once—outwardly, toward fuller participation in the life of the community and nation, and inwardly, toward greater skill in the performance of its daily tasks. Its relationships with other disciplines have been clarified to some degree, although each step in that direction has uncovered new areas for exploration. Its literature has expanded rapidly and its vocabulary has become more exact. As a profession, social work has been growing up during these crowded years.

A glance at the 1937 conference program reveals the extent of this change. Here we find plans for a discussion of "cultural restraints" on the lives of individuals; the "interplay of case work and group work" in releasing human personality; the significance of "mass organization" in relation to social legislation—to mention just a few.

"Charities" and "correction" seem to be out for keeps.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Social Front

The Insurances

THE tattooing industry has been given a new lease on life by the social security program. Chicago tattoo artists report, according to *The New York Times,* that persons from all walks of life are resorting to this means of keeping their old age benefit account numbers with them. The favorite design is "a fancy spread-eagle, tossing a social security number from its beak."

New Laws—By April 1, every state in the union had either passed an unemployment compensation law, or taken steps in that direction. Seven new state laws have been approved since the middle of March—those of Wyoming, Georgia, Montana, Kansas, Nevada, Washington and North Dakota. This brings the total of states with approved laws to forty-four, covering approximately 18,520,000 workers. In Alaska a bill has passed both houses of the legislature and at this writing is before the governor for signature. Of the remaining states, four—Delaware, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska—now have bills in their legislatures, and in Florida, where the legislature convened April 6, the subject has been given intensive study.

Greater liberality for the workers covered and a tendency toward simplified administrative procedure characterize the more recent unemployment compensation laws. All those approved since March 15 provide for a pooled state fund and require contributions only from employers. All will begin to pay benefits in 1939.

Wyoming's law provides for compensation of 60 percent of full time wages up to a maximum of $18, with a minimum of $7, or three fourths of the weekly wage; payments may last as long as fourteen weeks during the year. This is the highest maximum payment set by any state, and the benefit rate is exceeded only by the District of Columbia, which provides a sliding scale rate up to 65 percent, according to the number of the insured's dependents. Montana, Georgia, Kansas and North Dakota allow sixteen weeks of benefits in one year; Nevada, eighteen weeks.

Administration—Safeguards against patronage appointments to jobs in state departments newly created to administer the social security programs are being set up in a number of the thirty-seven states which have not yet established general merit system provisions, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. In Michigan, where a general state civil service bill is pending in the legislature, a merit system provision for employes of the unemployment compensation commission was written into the act that passed the special session of the legislature. Idaho has set up a merit system in the unemployment compensation division of the state industrial accident board. Mississippi reports that the merit system will be used in establishing the Mississippi employment service, to be related to its unemployment compensation program. No form of civil service has ever before been applied to any job under the jurisdiction of the state government.

According to an analysis made by the American Public Welfare Association, three types of provision incorporated in a number of the more recent unemployment compensation measures tend to simplify administration: the substitution of "earnings" for "weeks of employment" in determining the duration of benefits; substitution of a fixed percentage of "actual earnings" in the highest of several base calendar quarters for a product of "average hourly earnings" and "normal full time weekly hours" in the computation of the normal full time weekly wage upon which benefits are based; introduction of a "benefit year" and a "base period" broken up into calendar quarters, which means in effect that a worker's rights to benefits are computed at the end of each calendar quarter. The last provision eliminates the necessity for computing a worker's right to benefits every time he suffers a period of unemployment.

EDITH ABBOTT

President, the 1937 National Conference of Social Work; dean, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago. This year's conference will be at Indianapolis, May 23-29. [For details see *The Survey,* April 15, page 118.]

Glenn A. Bowers, executive director of the division of placement and unemployment insurance in New York, has issued two new instructions to employers, effective May 15, simplifying and standardizing record keeping and reporting procedures. The new instructions are based on recent amendments to the state law.

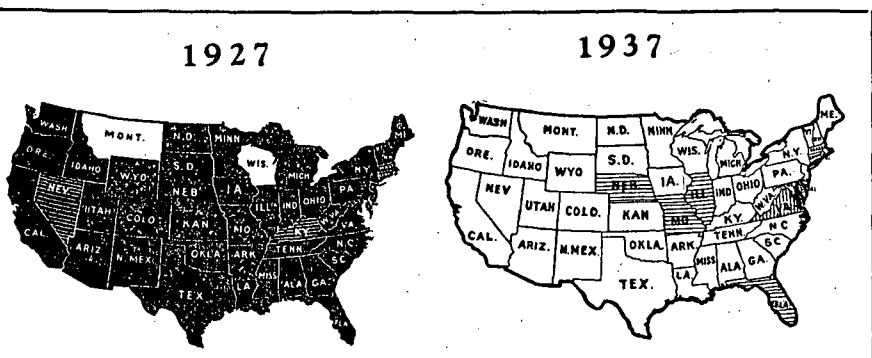
Proposed Changes—Amendments to Title IX of the federal Social Security Act to extend its coverage and to limit the tax base were recommended in early April by the New York Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council. The council urged that the coverage be extended from employers of eight or more to employers of four or more; and that the federal tax for unemployment compensation be limited to the first $3000 of annual earnings of each covered employe, instead of being based upon the entire earnings of each, as at present.

The House in mid-April adopted an amendment to the Independent Offices appropriations bill by which all Social Security Board attorneys and experts would be placed under civil service by means of a non-competitive test. This was a substitute for the Senate rider, putting all experts receiving over $5000 under Presidential nomination and Senatorial confirmation.

Constitutionality—Three cases involving the constitutionality of unemployment compensation were argued last month before the U. S. Supreme Court. They are tests of the Alabama law, similar to the New York measure which was upheld by a four-to-four decision in November 1936. No opinion was written in the New York case. The most important of the pending measures is that of the Steward Machine Company, involving the validity of Title IX of the federal act, as well as the Alabama measure. The suit, for a refund of $46 in taxes paid under the federal act, was appealed by the collector of internal revenue for Alabama. A decision is expected in early June.

The U.S. circuit court of appeals at Boston on April 16 ruled the Social Security Act unconstitutional, both in regard to unemployment insurance and old

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



1927—white: pension paying states; horizontal stripes: pension laws enacted; black: no laws.
1937—white: pension and unemployment compensation laws; horizontal stripes: pensions only; vertical stripes: unemployment compensation only; black: neither.

WHEN last month the American Association for Social Security celebrated its tenth anniversary, it celebrated a decade which has changed the map of the United States. In 1927, only four states had old age pension laws; the country had not begun to think in terms of unemployment compensation, and the jobless had to depend on breadlines, "relief in kind," private charity. In 1937 there are 47 state pension laws, geared into a federal act; 43 states and the District of Columbia have unemployment compensation laws. A nation-wide old age insurance scheme will begin to pay annuities in 1942. The association is now moving on to its next goal, health insurance.

age benefits. By a two-to-one decision, the court condemned the taxes imposed by the act as an invalid exercise of the powers of Congress. The case, involving the Edison Electric of Boston and the Boston and Maine Railroad, was brought by George P. Davis, a minority stockholder of both corporations. The ruling reversed a decision made last December by Judge George C. Sweeney of the U.S. district court.

Old Age Benefits—The old age benefit program now has 26 million workers' accounts. All estimates of coverage predicted that this figure would be reached during the initial stages of the program. Secretary of Labor Perkins points out that, this prediction having been realized, it can now be estimated that by 1942, when monthly benefits become payable, the number covered will probably have increased to about 40 million. . . . The board has opened 115 field offices in all parts of the country, and more are being added as needed. . . . Lump sum payments to those reaching the age of sixty-five after January 1, 1937, are already being made. In these early months they range from a few dollars to just over $100. . . . Each claimant for a lump sum payment is required to fill out only one form, containing not more than twelve questions. For payments of $100 or less, not even a notary is required.

Record and Report—In a twenty-five-page mimeographed pamphlet, the business information division of the information service of the Social Security Board offers an analysis of the Security Act, its operation and administration. It covers all titles of the act. . . . A discussion of Reserves for National Old Age Pensions by Reinhard A. Hohaus has been reprinted from the transactions of the Actuarial Society of America, and may be obtained through the Social Security Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Relief

TOO high to satisfy some, too low for others, President Roosevelt's budget item of $1500 million for work relief has brought at least one fact clearly to light. Large sectors of the public rapidly are becoming "unsold" on federal relief spending. Its defenders are narrowing down to state and local officials guarding their treasuries; Workers' Alliance groups speaking for the ultimate relief consumer; presumably Harry Hopkins and, in comparison with the more conservative elements of Congress, the President—though as we go to press he is reported to be leaning toward compromise.

"Relief rolls down—relief costs up, in fifth year of recovery drive," said headlines in a late April issue of *The United States News*. Our Biggest Business—Relief, a recent *Saturday Evening Post* article, challenged taxpayers as "stockholders in this business of relief" to a critical examination of what the authors call inefficiencies and extravagances. *The New York Times* in a leading editorial echoed and emphasized the article, concluding that "the whole question of relief should be thoroughly reviewed by a nonpartisan commission of the highest authority." A strong bloc in Congress considers President Roosevelt's budget item for work relief too large by half a billion dollars. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg has questioned the Department of Labor estimates of unemployment and believes they are about five millions too high.

On the other hand stand the burdened states and municipalities. After a national survey, the Associated Press reported that state governors present an almost solid front in opposing any reduction of the federal relief program which would throw an added burden on the states. The U.S. Conference of Mayors requested that President Roosevelt allow $2200 million in his federal budget for the next fiscal year, to provide for 2,800,000 families on work relief, rather that the $1500 million for 1,800,000 families which he has proposed. "The cities believe that existing circumstances require continuance of federal responsibility for the employable relief group," said the mayors' statement. "There is no further justification for states and local governments to borrow for unemployment relief," said Carl H. Chatters, executive of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association in a recent statement emphasizing the need to meet such charges from current revenues.

Certain indications emerge which are of major importance to the estimated 11,500,000 individuals now provided for by the various federal, state and local relief programs. WPA continues, though pared down to a degree as yet unknown. Reorganizations of state departments of welfare and similar replanning of some local relief set-ups, along with growing demands for a federal unemployment census, and an overall study of relief, promise more permanent provisions for relief all along the line, but at an absolute minimum.

Meanwhile, direct relief caseloads as reported by states and localities show a marked downward trend, at least part of which is seasonal.

Signs of the Season—The spring legislative sessions have enhanced relief headaches all over the country. In Minnesota a "People's Lobby," apparently encouraged by Governor Benson, brought demands forcibly before members of house and senate. Several hundreds of them staged a "stay-in" at the Senate Chamber.

The Ohio house and senate have been at odds over relief appropriations. The house is looking for new tax sources of relief money while the senate is ready to grant $7 million for 1937 and $8 million for 1938, which the governor and house say are nonexistent. Governor Davey has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been quoted as proposing to use National Guard field kitchens to administer soup to the hungry.

Relief and social workers were attacked sharply in the lower house of the Missouri general assembly: "Trained social workers and relief workers have descended upon the state as a plague of locusts . . ." said the solons. Further objection was made to the extravagance of granting federal surplus commodities in such forms as pajamas and grapefruit to Ozark Mountain farmers who, say the legislators, cannot use such "luxuries."

Relief in New Jersey blows hot and cold. The governor has transferred to the state Financial Assistance Commission, disburser of relief funds, a $1,917,660 balance from the former ERA. He opposed the diversion of an additional $7,917,660 of highway funds toward 1937 relief costs, but the measure was passed over his veto. Russell H. Dalrymple, former city hall chauffeur, was appointed overseer of the poor of Trenton. Social workers were relieved to find that the overseer, who had been technically head of the department, had become a subordinate staff member, through recent reorganization. When Gerald B. Bate, qualified and experienced in social work in the state, was proposed as director of welfare for Plainfield, N. J., he was opposed immediately by local political groups as a non-resident of the town. While challenges flew, Mr. Bate was expected to take office. The Montclair Association, in the April issue of *Montclair Matters,* has prepared a brief and objective interpretation of relief for community enlightenment. (Price 25 cents from the association, Montclair, N. J.)

A decrease of 1149 cases in Pennsylvania's direct relief load, the first drop since November 28, 1936, was reported by the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board for the week ending April 3. During the same week, the largest number of cases since December 12, 1936, were closed and the smallest number since November 14, 1936, opened.

Prognosis –A study of "prognosis" for the entire case load of New Britain, Conn.'s Department of Public Welfare, recently was completed under the auspices of the State Emergency Relief Commission. Prognosis is taken to mean the probable ability of relief clients to become self-supporting so that, within a year, they may be removed from relief rolls "with reasonable expectancy of permanent independence thereafter." Each case was classified as favorable or unfavorable, by the department staff, on the basis of an employability rating by the local office of the U. S. Employment Service.

That New Britain's relief problem is principally one of maladjustment between families' earning capacity and their requirements for subsistence, rather than of unemployment is the first conclusion of the study. The second is that little information is available about the causes of this maladjustment. Certain conditions, such as poor health, may be recognized as affecting the prognosis, yet, the report points out, there is little knowledge about the causes of these contributing factors.

Finis—Private agencies in Baltimore, with officers of the Council of Social Agencies as their spokesmen, told directors of the Emergency Charity Association (the city's relief set-up) that they can no longer assume the burden of supplementing inadequate incomes in WPA families. To do so would "wholly disrupt the primary program of the private agencies," they said, and defined their aims as rehabilitation and adjustment of families in which there are social problems. The private agencies said that they would continue to help where they could.

Public Assistance

WELL over seven hundred bills relating to social security have been introduced into state legislatures this year, nearly six hundred of them dealing with public assistance. At last reports the twenty-fifth state (Alabama) had secured the Social Security Board's approval of all three forms of public assistance and forty-three states were participating in one or more plans. Of the ninety-nine approved public assistance plans, in all states, forty-two are for old age assistance, twenty-nine for aid to the blind and twenty-eight for dependent children. A number of plans to integrate state welfare and public assistance were passed at this legislative session, or are pending.

The estimated total number of public assistance recipients for April is approximately 90,600 larger than for February, bringing the total to about 1,620,700 persons. Over half of the increase was in old age assistance. The overall total is calculated to include 1,258,000 aged, 32,300 blind and 330,400 dependent children in 128,400 homes. (Estimates for April are based on the last thirteen months' reports.)

As of April 1, the total federal contribution to state public assistance for the entire period since February 1936 had reached $142,984,369.48.

Children's Bureau—At its recent twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, the U.S. Children's Bureau, which administers the social security programs for maternal and child health, announced recommendations of the bureau's general advisory committee on maternal and child welfare to extend medical and nursing care to all mothers and new-born infants in need of such aid. "Need" is interpreted to include both economic need and lack or inadequacy of facilities.

Recommendations include a training program for local doctors and nurses, urban and rural; improvement of home care; provision for adequate and accessible hospital care; the whole to apply especially to areas or groups where such care is not available. The cooperation of medical societies in working out the program was considered an essential and the right of the patient to select her own physician would be preserved, according to Dr. Kenneth D. Blackfan, chairman of the advisory committee.

Local Policies—In Massachusetts, a special bill has been passed to allow persons receiving old age assistance to take "vacations" from their home state for not over thirty days without forfeiting their right to assistance. In Nevada, if the aged person goes from his own county to another county in the state, for more than thirty days, he must apply for assistance in the new county of residence. . . . The attorney general of Montana has ruled that when property is sold to the Resettlement Administration by recipients of old age assistance the state department of welfare is not entitled to recover money for public assistance received. Possession of property which did not produce enough income to meet clients' needs did not render them ineligible, it was stated.

Security in Action—Arizona has exchanged its Board of Public Welfare for a new one called the Board of Social Security and Public Welfare, which includes welfare and social security activities. . . . During March, 35,593 aged persons in Chicago received public assistance, averaging $20.83 per person. Joseph L. Moss, director of the Bureau of Public Welfare, estimates that the number of recipients will grow to about 45,000. . . . The California Chamber of Commerce, concerned because the state's average old age assistance payment is $31.56 while the national average is $18.81, is opposing proposals brought before the legislature to raise the level of assistance. It is feared that the needy aged will flock in from other states.

In "Homes"—A knotty problem in many parts of the country has been whether or not needy old folk, living in public or private institutions, are eligible for old age assistance under social security provisions. The Social Security Board has explained that federal funds may not be applied for payments to inmates of public institutions, though a state may, of course, use its own funds for this purpose. As no mention is made in the Social Security Act of persons living in private or fraternal homes, decisions are left to individual states regarding a policy for this class of applicant. At least nineteen states have specif-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ically excluded such applicants. In states which allow payments to aged in private institutions, federal funds may be used only if they are paid directly to the beneficiary and not to the institution.

Youth and Education

AMERICAN educators are concerned with the plight of the "Thomasites," the remnants of the little army of 600 teachers, 170 of them women, who went out to the Philippines on the transport, Thomas, in 1901. Their mission was to substitute the schoolhouse for the rifle in pacifying and enlightening some ten million heterogeneous, backward people. In spite of cholera, plague, bandits, typhoons, *School and Society* reports, they succeeded in seven years in organizing a complete school system with hundreds of primary and intermediate schools, highschools in every province, a national university. Today there are 27,000 trained native teachers in the islands, 1,200,000 students. The pioneers not only launched this educational program, they devised quick, ingenious ways to teach English as a *lingua franca* in a country that was a babel of forty-seven different dialects. They trained teachers. They developed textbooks based on the natural life of the islands, and the occupations, traditions and current history of the people. During their thirty-five years of service they have contributed 3 percent of their salaries, ranging from $900 to $1500, to the pension fund of the Philippine Bureau of Education. The First Commonwealth Assembly, faced with budget trouble, has liquidated this fund, sweeping away the old age security of the hundred remaining "Thomasites."

CCC—President Roosevelt has asked Congress to enact legislation, making the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent agency, and fixing the maximum enrollment at 300,000 young men and war veterans, 10,000 Indians and 5000 youths in territorial and insular possessions. At this writing, the measure is still in committee. . . . The CCC states that approximately 10,000 men are leaving the camps each month to accept private employment. Three large industrial concerns, one each in New York, Illinois and Washington, are quoted as stating that they prefer to employ CCC enrollees "because of their practical training, ability to follow instructions, and willingness to work." . . . A major project of the American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., is a study of CCC. It will seek to reveal the traits of the youths who enroll in the corps, and critically evaluate the social and educational aspects of their camp life. Ten thousand of the 100,000 new enrollees entering in April are being chosen as a representative cross-section. They will be given a battery of tests, and will be interviewed on entering and again six months and a year later. Special emphasis will be placed on observing the health, education and recreation programs of the camps, and the social attitudes developed. A follow-up study will be made on how enrollees adjust themselves when they return to their own communities. Comparisons will be made with other groups with similar socio-economic background.

"All the Children"—More playgrounds, clinics, libraries are the chief needs of New York school children, according to the annual report of Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools. The large report, written, illustrated and bound like a fine book, is an impressive account of what the schools of one city offer "all the children." Highlights are the fact that 60 percent of all boys and girls of highschool age are in highschool; the increased school population due to the higher school-leaving-age; the development in an overcrowded public school setting of arts, crafts, vocational guidance and training, health and social services tending to individualize the school program to the needs and abilities of the pupils.

Better Readers—Improved procedures and materials for slow readers, and a WPA remedial reading project cut the proportion of pupils deficient in reading ability from 51 percent to 38.7 percent in one year, according to a standard test readministered to 12,543 pupils in New York City public schools. The revised methods were devised after a similar test showed only 49 percent at or above the national normal in their ability to read. The original test revealed a close correlation between reading ability and environmental factors. The successful year's effort to overcome these factors, so far as the schools can do so, was directed by Associate Superintendent Stephen F. Bayne and Assistant Superintendent Benjamin B. Greenburg.

Record and Report—How to Plan Your Highschool Course, prepared by the guidance department of the Samuel J. Tilden Highschool, Tilden Ave. and East 57 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (price 25 cents) includes a section showing young students the vocational relationships of their school subjects. . . . Addressed not to publicity experts but to laymen, the Service Bureau for Adult Education offers a meaty pamphlet, Publicity for Adult Education by Dorothy Rowden, New York University, Washington Square, New York. (Price 35 cents) . . . Public Affairs Pamphlet, revised to February 1937, is an index to inexpensive material on social, economic, political and international affairs. (Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents.) . . . The latest pamphlets issued by the National Occupational Conference, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, appraising and abstracting available literature on various vocations, deal with Dietetics, Painting, Police Officer, Letter Carrier, Landscape Architecture. (Price 10 cents each.)

Nurses and Nursing

NURSING projects of the Works Progress Administration during the last fiscal year gave employment to six thousand graduate nurses. Their service was mostly bedside care, on a visit basis, to families on relief or unable to pay for care. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year (July 1, 1936) seventy-five WPA projects for graduate nurses in sixteen states have been approved and more are pending. [See *The Survey*, December 1936, page 374.] Projects submitted by local administrators usually follow recommendations of a state department of health and must be approved by the U. S. Public Health Service.

The WPA has insisted on certain standard working procedures on all projects and has been careful to interpret "nurse" as meaning registered graduate nurse. Projects which would assign non-professional persons to nursing duties have been consistently rejected.

In appraising the WPA nursing program, *Public Health Nursing* points out that in addition to giving employment and providing much needed assistance to health departments and hospitals, the projects have "introduced many recent graduates of accredited schools of nursing to the field of public health and aroused their interest in this phase of nursing." Many have elected later to take special public health training. Funds now available will carry WPA nursing projects until June 1, 1937.

Long and Useful—Boston's Community Health Association began in 1886 with one nurse and was called the Instructive District Nursing Association. Today it is described, in an anniversary booklet, as "the hospital without walls." In 1935, over 150 nurses of the association's staff visited more than a thousand persons each day, more than half being free visits to indigent families.

"Foreign Parts"—Instruction in "mothercraft" and child welfare work are features of the extension program of "Bush Nursing" according to the annual report of the Department of Health of Tasmania, Australia. A Memorial Fund raised last year during Great Britain's Jubilee Celebration was used to further interest in Tasmanian maternity and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

child welfare work through the health department's nursing centers. . . . Young nurses in training in the Moscow Air Ambulance Squadron of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Alliance may take special courses as nurse-parachutists, given by the alliance. They are trained to jump carrying supplies and medicaments and to be ready for service wherever their jumps may take them. . . . The first two public health nurses sent out by the Red Cross to Matanuska colony in Alaska have not held their jobs long. Reason: marriage to young colony officials.

Big Figures—The nurses of the New York City Department of Health during 1936 made more than 575,000 visits to homes for health instruction and protection against communicable diseases. Another part of their collective job was service at clinics, which cared for more than a million and a half patients during the year. The nurses conducted four thousand health classes attended by some 40,000 parents; made 75,000 inspections in schools and held 275,000 conferences with parents over child health problems.

Dulcet Tones—Courses in voice training and discipline are being given to student nurses at the Russell Sage School of Nursing throughout their four years of training. A record is made of each student's voice, "before and after" and as the training progresses, to insure improvement of its tonal quality and the later comfort of patients.

County Nurses—New Mexico now has at least one public health nurse in every county. The total number employed in the state increased by 57 percent in 1935-36. In all but two counties the cost is now met through local county budgets. Because of already established plans and standards, social security funds were readily available for help to the state's public health nursing program. . . . At the beginning of 1936, forty-four Illinois counties had no public health nurses. A few were added during the year, but thirty or forty counties still are without any public health nursing service. The State Department of Health estimates that with "a nurse for every county," and an annual investment of $80,000 in a state-wide county nursing service, at least 8000 cases of communicable disease and 800 deaths could be avoided annually. The department points out, that "there is now an opportunity" for financial aid to needy counties and communities in financing the employment of qualified nurses.

Public Health

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States has announced that Milwaukee won the 1936 Health Conservation contest for cities of over 500,000 population. Winners in other classes in the contest, which is conducted each year in cooperation with the American Public Health Association, were: Dallas, Tex.; New Haven, Conn.; Pasadena, Calif.; Greenwich, Conn.; and Middletown, N. Y. In the Rural Contest winners have not been announced.

Advisers—Mayor La Guardia of New York, president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, has appointed a national committee of physicians as an advisory board to mayors wishing to establish municipal public health services. Members are Dr. Joseph W. Mountains, senior surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., chairman; Dr. John L. Rice, New York City commissioner of health; Dr. Allen W. Freeman, dean, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, professor of public health administration, School of Public Health, Harvard University; and Dr. Huntington Williams, Baltimore commissioner of health.

Too Costly?—The Allegheny County Emergency Child Health Committee examined 7366 two-to-six-year-olds in 1934 and found that 6408 had physical defects in need of correction. Recently, volunteer workers undertook for the committee a two-year appraisal program, to see whether the remedial defects had received correction, and if not, why not. They chose twelve districts as a cross section. Half the unvaccinated children were still unvaccinated. Half still have not been immunized against diphtheria and 65 percent still had their defective tonsils. Educational work with parents has been done in the interim by many cooperating social agencies.

In all cases the families belong to a very low income group; the problem was largely financial. "We didn't have the money and there wasn't room in the free clinics." "Yes, we know—but maybe she'll outgrow it." "Well, so what? We're licked anyhow?"

In Transit—Eight passenger vessels, approaching the Port of New York in early February passed "Quarantine" without stopping for inspection. These were the first vessels to enter an American port by radio clearance, under a new plan known as "Radio Pratique." Permission to omit the stop at Quarantine is issued by radio to a carefully selected class of vessels known for their sound health standards.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE BEST

If You Have "ACID INDIGESTION"

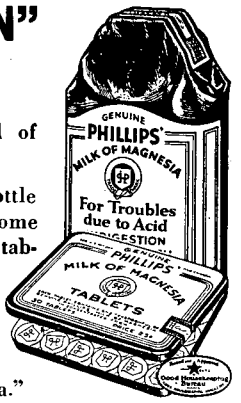
Alkalize Your Stomach This Way in Few Minutes

YOU can relieve even the most annoying symptoms of acid stomach in almost as little time, now, as it takes to tell.

The answer is quick and simple: You *alkalize* your *stomach* almost instantly this way:

Take—two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia 30 minutes after meals. Or, take two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets, each of which contains the equivalent of a teaspoonful of the liquid form.

Try this method. Get a bottle of the liquid Phillips' for home use. A box of the Phillips' tablets that you can carry with you in pocket or purse—only 25¢ for a big box. Watch out that any you accept is clearly labeled "*Phillips'* Milk of Magnesia."



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

MERCUROCHROME, H. W. & D.

(Dibrom-oxymercuri-fluorescein-sodium)

ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry

After a thorough investigation of the evidence for and against at the close of the last period of acceptance, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has again reaccepted (1935)

MERCUR ROME, H. W. & D.

Literature on Request

HYNSON, WESTCOTT & DUNNING, INC.

Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

According to Colonel Dr. Porru of the *Instituto Medico-Legale Aeronautico* of Florence, Italy, health measures such as examining travellers on arrival and departure should be adopted in airports and aboard airplanes to prevent the spread of infection. This is already provided for in Italy, where physicians are on duty at airports at all times. The Air International Committee of Sanitation was established in 1933. Dr. Trolli of the Belgian Corps has found that insects which transmit yellow fever may enter airplanes during their stay in airports and be carried 2000 kilometers a day.

Inquiry—The National Committee on Maternal Health plans an inquiry upon the so-called "safe period" as a means of contraception. The committee is seeking the voluntary cooperation of a widely distributed group of young married couples, preferably from scientific or professional circles, who will cooperate in the study by keeping accurate and complete records over a period of years. Dr. Raymond Squier, executive secretary, asks that inquiries be directed to the National Committee on Maternal Health, Inc., New York Academy of Medicine Building, 2 East 103 Street, New York.

Word to the Wise—Pale chopped meat is to be preferred to a temptingly red bargain, says *Westchester's Health*. The most colorful meat may contain a liberal quantity of a chemical product otherwise legitimately used as a dish cleaning compound.

News Briefs—Dr. Carl C. Taylor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that one fourth of the nation's population lives in thirteen southern states and that this group "annually contributes one third of the children born in the nation." There has been a marked rural-to-urban shift in recent years with a constant migration of young adults to other sections of the country.

More than two thirds of the total appropriation of the Commonwealth Fund in 1936 was devoted to health. Grants were made for public health service to rural communities, rural hospitals, medical education and medical research. Fellowships were given to British graduate students at American universities.

The American Society for the Control of Venereal Disease recently was organized in San Francisco. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health officer of San Francisco, and Dr. Russell V. Lee, organizer of the new society, spoke at the organization luncheon.

THE PAMPHLET SHELF

Health

TUBERCULOSIS EDUCATION, by Elma Rood. The Rural School Press, Madison College, Tenn.

Methods of educating young and old on what tuberculosis is, its effects and how to prevent it.

STUDY OF TRANSIENTS APPLYING FOR MEDICAL CARE AT FREE AND PART-PAY CLINICS IN LOS ANGELES, by the clinic and hospital section, health division, Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies. Price 10 cents from the council, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

PROCEDURES IN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. Supplement to *The Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*, March 1937. Editorial offices, 137 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Designed for the family doctor's guidance in problems which touch social work as well as medicine, this is a symposium from "top-notchers" in both fields.

Public Welfare

A SURVEY OF THE CURRENT RELIEF SITUATION IN TWENTY-EIGHT SELECTED AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES. The American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22 Street, New York.

An authoritative statement on the state of relief in this country, in relation to its adequacy and organization.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTING SERVICE, issued semi-monthly by the American Public Welfare Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago. Subscription $8 a year. Sent to agency members of the association without charge, on request.

"This service is designed to report on the action and disposition of bills introduced into the several state legislatures." It will relate to all welfare provisions made by the states.

RELIEF IN THE RURAL SOUTH, by Howard B. Myers. Reprinted from the *Southern Economic Journal*, January 1937.

A dissection down to fundamentals of relief in selected rural areas of the South.

Professional

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN SOCIAL WORK, by Pierce Atwater. 231 pages, mimeographed. McClain and Hedman Company, St. Paul, Minn. Available in limited quantity from the publishers. Price $3.50.

New material, primarily designed for teaching, in the specific field of administering social agency programs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. Price 25 cents a copy; ten or more, 20 cents a copy; 100 or more, 15 cents a copy.

STATISTICAL AIDS FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING. Price 50 cents a copy; ten copies or more, 35 cents; 100 or more, 30 cents.

Both issued by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York.

The first answers sixty-nine questions most frequently asked of the national office. A compilation of standards showing how the adequacy of social agency programs can be measured comprises the second pamphlet. Material was gathered from national social agencies.

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE COUNCILS (DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN) A League of Nations publication. Geneva. 1937, Series IV. I. From the League of Nations Publications Service, Columbia University Press, New York.

Reports an exhaustive study of the legal bases, operation, results and other aspects of child welfare in the three Scandinavian countries.

PAMPHLET ON POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN CHILD CARE AGENCIES, Welfare Council of New York. Available on request from the council, 44 East 23 Street, New York.

THE LICENSING OF BOARDING HOMES, MATERNITY HOMES AND CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES, by Gladys Fraser. University of Chicago Press. Price 75 cents.

An analysis of state control in health and welfare institutions for child care.

Professional

RELIGIOUS, charitable and educational agencies of the country may—or may not—profit largely from the donation of vast holdings of railroad stock by George A. Ball, of Muncie, Ind., to establish the George and Francis Ball Foundation, recently incorporated. The gift, said to include 93 percent of the common stock of the great Midamerica Corporation, was estimated to have a present market value of over $10 million. The new foundation faces the possibility of extended litigation, investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and other related complications. All elaboration of purposes of the foundation has been withheld, pending developments, the latest of which is the sale of its holdings for an undisclosed price from which, according to Mr. Ball, the foundation will realize "a large amount of cash."

Pursuit of Knowledge—The Carnegie Institute of Technology has announced a new two-year graduate curriculum in the department of social work, leading to the degree of Master of Science in Social Work. The institute also offers a preprofessional course, leading to a B.S. degree in Social Science. Summer courses will be given this year. Information from the registrar, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The School of Social Work in the University of Southern California has announced second graduate year curricula in family welfare, group work and social work administration. A certificate will be given in the field of specialization or, with the addition of a thesis, the degree of Master of Social Work. Information from the registrar, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

A new course on Social Aspects of Prison Management, given by Sanford Bates, now director of The Boys' Clubs of America, is on the "bill of fare" of the New York School of Social Work during the present session.

Thomas D. Eliot, now on sabbatical leave from Northwestern University, and Sigrid W. Eliot will lead a party of ten American college students on a trip to Sweden this summer as an "experiment in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

international living." Three weeks will be spent living in Swedish homes and three camping in northern Sweden.

A tour of the Soviet Union for a group interested in studying social and health work this summer will be led by John A. Kingsbury, under the auspices of The Open Road, Inc. The party will sail from New York July 10, returning September 11. Information from The Open Road, 8 West 40 Street, New York.

A summer course in beginning bacteriology, designed for nurses, health educators, health inspectors and the like will be given at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 14-July 23. Information from Prof. B. E. Proctor, at the institute, Cambridge, Mass.

A summer program in public health nursing, leading to a certificate in that field, will be given by the School of Applied Sciences, graduate professional school of Western Reserve University, June 21-July 30. Information from the director of summer session, School of Education, at the university, Cleveland, Ohio.

A training course in camp counselorship and administration will be given July 1-September 1 at Surprise Lake Camp, Cold Spring, N. Y., a joint project of the New York City YMHA and the Educational Alliance. Apply to the director of training, at the camp, for information.

For a complete listing of summer schools and institutes for public health nurses, summer 1937, see *Public Health Nursing,* April 1937, page 248. . . . A pamphlet giving full information on national training schools and summer courses for girl scout leaders may be obtained from national headquarters, the Girl Scouts, now at 14 West 49 Street, New York.

Current Surveys—Under the supervision of Community Chests and Councils, special surveys are now completed, under way or in prospect: in Newburgh, N. Y., by Paul Benjamin of Buffalo; in Raleigh, N. C., by Thomas Devine of Grand Rapids, Mich.; in Norfolk, Va., directed by Carter Taylor of Harrisburg, Pa.; in Reading, Pa., with a preliminary survey by C. C. Stillman of Columbus, Ohio; and in Allentown, Pa., with Robert O. Loosley of Erie, Pa., as consultant.

State Conferences—The familiar problem of limiting registration at institutes was tackled by the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work this year with a new plan. A general institute, with a subject of broad social significance was given—an hour and a half session—in addition to a number of specialized institutes; attendance unlimited. Registration for the general institute was 354; the largest attendance for a special group, 109. The conference scheduled only five general sessions, and one session for each of the conference divisions, thus achieving a general simplification of program.

The Illinois State Conference this year organized a Social Forces Committee. Its members are delegates from forty state-wide bodies, lay and professional. Conference Secretary Olive H. Chandler explains that a "sense of reliance upon the conference as a source of material and information" was built up in the affiliated agencies. Particular stress was laid on possibilities of securing social action through legislation.

News Notes—The American Public Welfare Association and other agencies at the well-known address, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, are to be housed in a fine new building, in keeping with University of Chicago architecture. . . . The Joint Distribution Committee, formerly at 7 Hanover Street, New York, is now at 100 East 42 Street, Room 514. . . . A recent bibliography issued by the Russell Sage Foundation Library covers standards in social work fields, 1926-36. Price 10 cents from the foundation, department of publications, 130 East 22 Street, New York. . . . The American Association of Medical Social Workers has a new address, 844 Rush Street, Chicago.

In Training—A plan of training for public personnel administration which

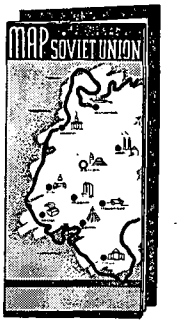
For stimulating travel

SOVIET UNION

Travel in the Soviet Union adds intellectual tonic to mere change of scene. Here is a sixth of the world transformed in two decades into a modern industrial nation, with agriculture all but completely collectivized, and with its 175 millions enjoying the benefits of far-reaching social improvements. The evidences of this progress — gigantic works, huge mechanized farms, housing developments, schools, clubs, theatres, scientific institutes—are seen against a backdrop of scenic grandeur and well preserved monuments of the past. Trips usually begin at Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, or Odessa. They may include a cruise down the Volga, excursions in the mighty Caucasus, and steamer voyages along the Black Sea Riviera to sunny Crimea and colorful Ukraine.

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

Select from the many itineraries available at inclusive rates of $15 per day first class, $8 tourist, $5 third . . . providing all transportation on tour in the U.S.S.R., fine hotels, meals, sightseeing and guide-interpreter service. For map of the Soviet Union and Booklet SM-5, write to



INTOURIST, INC.

545 Fifth Avenue, New York

360 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago

756 South Broadway Los Angeles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has been in successful operation in California for six years is described by Louis J. Kroeger in a bulletin issued by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, price 25 cents. The plan was originated by the state division of personnel and organization (now the state personnel board) in conjunction with the University of California. The program, conducted at the university, includes the discussion of general principles and the pursuit of individual studies with progress, findings and conclusions reported back to the whole group. The present bulletin includes summaries of three such studies: the problem of physical standards, age limits in the public service, and a survey of exemptions in civil service.

Meetings—The Boys' Clubs of America are holding their annual convention May 10-13 in New York City. . . . The New England Health Education Association will meet June 4-5 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. . . . The International Congress of Nurses will meet in London, July 19-24.

In Print—A new directory, International Organizations in the Field of Public Administration, has been compiled and issued by the joint committee on planning and cooperation, composed of representatives of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and the International Union of Local Authorities. (Price $1.50 from Public Administration Service, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago.)

People and Things

THE lost, strayed and "financially dependent," the psychopaths and amnesia cases at the 1939 New York World's Fair, will be among the charges of Henrietta Additon, recently appointed Director of Welfare Activities for the fair. A large advisory welfare committee includes social workers, churchmen and prominent citizens. Mrs. Sydney Borg of New York, president of the Jewish Big Sisters and active volunteer social worker is chairman of the committee, which will function in cooperation with the Welfare Council of New York and the Brooklyn Council of Social Agencies. As announced by Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation, anticipated welfare problems include: first aid, care of the sick, adequate police protection against undesirable persons, and "similar matters."

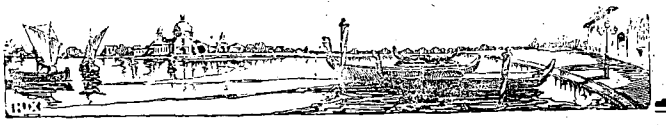
KESSLERE

Miss Additon was director of the erstwhile New York City Crime Prevention Bureau, has been connected with the faculty of Bryn Mawr College in the graduate department of social economics, and is well known for her work with juvenile delinquents and in community organization.

News Notes—An international survey of schools of social work, undertaken by Alice Salomon at the request of the Russell Sage Foundation, will result in a book on education for social work. The foundation bulletin predicts for it the subtitle, "a sociological interpretation based on an international survey of schools of social work." It will be published in Switzerland, but may be ordered through the foundation. Price $3.

Janet Edith McCrindell, of Liverpool, England, prominent in British government social service as well as in social settlements, is in this country en route to the Orient. She is a guest of the National Federation of Settlements while in the United States and is visiting settlements across the country.

Joel R. Moore, widely known as supervisor of the U.S. Probation Service, recently resigned to go to Jackson, Mich., as warden of the state penitentiary there. Mr. Moore, who ranks with the pioneers

Tours  **Travel**

There is still time to send your application for the

WALTER WEST, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, directs the 2nd Annual Seminar for Social Workers. Members will come in contact with Soviet workers in the various fields of social welfare in Moscow, Ukraine and Crimea. 47-day inclusive rate, $489.

SEMINAR ON SOCIAL WORK IN THE SOVIET UNION

Sail July 3 — Return Aug. 18

For full information regarding this and other Edutravel tours, or individual travel service, phone, call or write — and mention "Survey Mid-Monthly."

EDUTRAVEL, INC.
An Institute for Educational Travel
55 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tel. Gramercy 7-3281-3285

MEXICO • 30 DAYS
Limited Groups • Comprehensive Itineraries
Independent Tours Arranged
Brochure D on Request
MEXICAN JOURNEYS, INC.
220 West 42nd Street, New York City • Wls. 7-2929

CRUISE TO LABRADOR!
And Newfoundland, Gaspe and the Saguenay on first-class or vagabond ships.
ELIZABETH WHITMORE TRAVEL SERVICE
One East 57th Street, New York City PLaza 3-2396

A SUMMER HOLIDAY TO
GREECE ALBANIA ITALY
Visiting unusual places in the Aegean Sea, Adriatic and the Mediterranean.
Personally conducted by Mr. Elliot Taylor of the Near East Foundation.
SPRING AND SUMMER VACATION TRIPS—
Florida Bermuda Nova Scotia
California West Indies Great Lakes
Descriptive folder on request
FARLEY TRAVEL AGENCY, 535 Fifth Ave., New York

TRAMP TRIPS
Specializing in
FREIGHTER VOYAGES and CARGO LINER CRUISES
Booklet (No. 2) of Voyages Up to 50 Days, on request, 44 Beaver St., N. Y. C. BO. 9-8850.

A European Study Tour to Investigate
HOUSING AND CITY PLANNING
in England — Norway — Sweden — Holland — Belgium — France.
Leaders — Dr. Carol Aronovici — Professor Dorothy Schaffter.
7 weeks — Sails on Queen Mary July 28.
POCONO STUDY TOURS
545 Fifth Avenue New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the young field of probation, spent his early professional years in Michigan. . . . Wayne L. Morse has succeeded Justin Miller as administrative director of the attorney general's Survey of Release Procedures.

Read Bain, professor of sociology at Miami University, has been appointed lecturer in sociology at Harvard University for the academic year, 1937-8.

Wheel-horses—The new executive of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Pittsburgh is Gertrude A. Glick, from the Baltimore organization of the same name. . . . Rhoda Kaufman, since 1931 executive of the Atlanta Family Welfare Society, is the new executive of the Atlanta Social Welfare Council. Hugh N. Fuller is research assistant. . . . H. A. Waldkoenig, for years identified with the Pennsylvania State Conference of Social Work as secretary, now also is directing the Lancaster, Pa. Welfare Federation. . . . The Rev. John J. Donovan has succeeded Mary L. Gibbons as director of the division of families of the Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of New York. Father Donovan has been assistant director of the division.

The Salvation Army's second in command now is Commissioner John McMillan of Canada, chief of staff to Commander Evangeline Booth. . . . The new assistant director of the information service of the Welfare Council of New York City is Sarah E. Marshall, from New York's Charity Organization Society and Emergency Relief Bureau. She succeeds C. Christine Kinsman Haus, resigned. . . . Grace Hayes is now secretary of the information service of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc., succeeding Estelle Samuelson, now acting executive secretary. . . . Dr. M. J. Papurt has been appointed director of Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, at Hawthorne, N. Y., maintained by the New York Jewish Board of Guardians. Dr. Papurt was chief psycho-clinician at the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick, N. Y.

Chests and Councils—Olive W. Swinney, a recent "M.A." from the Chicago School of Social Service Administration, and Naomi B. Sternheim, from the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, are current additions to the Washington, D. C. Council of Social Agencies staff. . . . Brainerd D. Burhoe has left the Stamford, Conn. Community Chest to become secretary of the Portland, Me. chest. . . . George S. Chessum, who has been executive of the Glendale, Calif. chest, now directs the Tacoma, Wash. chest. . . . Laura H. Arnold has "swapped" her job as chest executive in Marion, Ind. for directorship of the Lafayette, Ind. Community Fund. . . . F. M. Paul has succeeded E. L. Bach as secretary of the Mishawaka, Ind., Welfare Federation. . . . Successful excursion into magazine article and short story writing has lured Olga Gunkle Board away from her long years of service in publicity for the Community Chest of Denver, Colo. She will devote her time to writing. . . . Philip Ketchum, who last year left community chest publicity "to write," is author of Death in the Library, recently announced by Crowell.

Aid to Spain—The Social Workers Committee of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy is raising funds throughout the country to purchase medical supplies for the people of Spain. The committee has scheduled a meeting at the National Conference of Social Work in Indianapolis, May 26, 3 p.m. The committee includes Harald H. Lund, chairman; Sheldon Glueck, Philip Klein, Eduard Lindeman, Lillian D. Wald, A. Gordon Hamilton, Jacob Fisher, Paul Kellogg. Contributions and inquiries should be addressed to the committee headquarters, Room 600, 130 East 22 Street, New York City.

Not Exactly—*The Survey* blushes with confusion for having labelled Natalie Linderholm ex-*plain*-secretary instead of ex-*extension*-secretary of the Boston Family Welfare Society, in noting her new Russell Sage Foundation job.

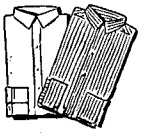
CONSUMERS UNION REPORTS FOR APRIL ON:

COLD CREAMS

". . . a particularly blatant example of cosmetic quackery," says the American Medical Association's Bureau of Investigation of a certain grossly over-priced cold cream. Find out which brand this is in the April issue of Consumers Union Reports. Fifty-four brands, ranging in price from $1.53 per ounce (dry weight) to 2.6 cents per ounce, are rated.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Twelve brands of men's shirts, ranging from inexpensive mail-order brands to popular $2.50 and $3 brands, were subjected to laboratory tests for shrinkage, wearing qualities, etc. The results of this test and of tests on other products are given in this issue.



GARDENING

Special knowledge and skill are required to raise vegetables which compare favorably with market produce. A special article on GARDENING in this issue helps you to acquire this knowledge; gives you valuable hints on soil conditions, and rates several brands of fertilizers.

RADIO SETS

Supplementing a report in the November issue on lower-priced radios, this report rates more than ten popular models ranging in prices from $60 to $200. Coming issues will contain reports on automobile radios.

AUTOMOBILES

Concluding the report on 1937 automobiles begun in the March issue (which covered the lower-priced cars), this report gives you automotive engineers' opinions on cars delivering in the $1000-$3000 price range. Ratings are given by name. Labor conditions under which cars are made are also reported.

By sending in the coupon below you can immediately secure a copy of the issue of *Consumers Union Reports* described above, *together with a copy of the 1937 edition of the Yearly Buying Guide—a 240-page, pocket-size handbook (complete edition) which contains ratings of hundreds of products from soaps and shoes to automobiles and refrigerators as "Best Buys," "Also Acceptable," and "Not Acceptable."* If you wish, you can start with any of the previous issues of the Reports listed at the right.

Membership fees in Consumers Union—a non-profit, membership organization of over 35,000 consumers—are $3 a year for the complete edition (twelve issues of the *Reports* plus the Yearly Buying Guide), or $1 a year for an abridged edition covering only the less expensive products. Start to save money now on the things you buy! Mail the coupon today!

JULY, 1936—Refrigerators, Used Cars, Motor Oils.

AUG.—Oil Burners and Stokers, Hosiery, Black List of Drugs and Cosmetics, Meat.

SEPT.—Shoes, Tires, Women's Coats, Whiskies.

OCT.—Men's Shirts, Electric Razors, Dentifrices, Anti-freeze Solutions, Gins.

NOV.—Winter Oils, Radios, Toasters, Wines, Children's Shoes.

DEC.—Fountain Pens, Electric Irons, Vacuum Cleaners, Blankets, Nose Drops.

JAN.-FEB., 1937 — Shaving Creams, Men's Suits, Cold Remedies, Children's Undergarments.

MAR.—Autos, Face Powders, Sheets, Flour, Canned Foods.

APR.—Radio Sets, Gardening, Autos, Shirts, Cold Creams.

To: CONSUMERS UNION OF U. S., Inc.
55 Vandam Street, New York, N. Y.

I hereby apply for membership in Consumers Union. I enclose:

☐ $3 for 1 year's membership, $2.50 of which is for a year's subscription to the complete edition of *Consumers Union Reports.*

☐ $1 for 1 year's membership, 50c of which is for a year's subscription to the limited edition of *Consumers Union Reports.* (Note: Reports on higher-priced products are not in this edition.)

I agree to keep confidential all material sent to me which is so designated. Please begin my membership with the.....issue.

Signature .....

Address .....

City and State.....SM-5

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Book Reviews

Journalistic Prescription

THEY SHALL NOT WANT, by Maxine Davis. Macmillan. 418 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

WHEN an alert-minded journalist examines the relief program, the results are bound to be of interest. Miss Davis does not claim, and in fact does not exhibit, the accuracy of a research worker. Her book is not a source book for tested truth, and its factual data should not be quoted without verification. Its value lies in the sweeping picture it gives of the rise of our relief program, and particularly in the fresh sidelights it throws on problems long familiar to social workers.

We have had, she says, "four years of federal relief as breath-taking and harrowing as a day in an airplane in a cyclone." Work relief, "based on the concept of the family wage, flouted the whole American industrial scheme." CWA was "a shot in the nation's economic arm." The administrative efficiency of the smallest relief station was damaged by successive "twitches of economy at Washington," ending when we "tossed the FERA into the limbo where forgotten alphabets go."

Miss Davis pulls no punches. The Woods Committee "is not even a dot in history." Harry Hopkins, "an honest man, whatever other flaws he may have," is "always one to leap before he looks." The WPA, she says "has little to recommend it."

"The social and human benefits are all out of proportion to its prodigious and unjustified cost. It is self-perpetuating. It causes dislocations in local financing and ordinary employment. Worst of all, it is in the hands of politicians—never too troubled by concern for the public weal. The longer we maintain it, the more solidly rooted it becomes and the harder to blast it out. From the standpoint of public opinion, WPA has given the concept of work relief a very black eye."

Unlike some prominent journalistic commentators, Miss Davis not only states what she believes to be wrong with the picture, but what she thinks should be done to set it right. As a background for her recommendations, she went abroad in 1936 and observed the relief-social security picture in England and Sweden. More than one third of the book consists of a colorful presentation of the way unemployment and need are handled in these two countries.

In the future, she believes, "unemployment relief is going to be an ordinary function of government in common with the post office and the navy." In this new structure, the employment exchange will be of paramount importance; uniform in operation, nationally supported, and ubiquitous. Compulsory unemployment insurance also will be nationalized, and administered through the exchanges. A system of planned relief works patterned upon Sweden's will be ready for prosecution in each major depression, and will be financed by both local and federal taxes. She believes that:

"Direct relief should be a state-federal function with standards of conditions, personnel, administration, and rates of allowances fixed by the federal government, and with local responsibility and partial local financing. Funds should be allotted by the national government on a grant-in-aid basis, the bulk of the money to come from the states or localities and raised by all governments by taxation."

The entire system should be integrated on a national basis, and should be staffed through the civil service. Nothing here with which social workers will be likely to differ. But in connection with direct relief, Miss Davis urges:

"Let us have no more social work. Let us have an automatic system, resembling the British unemployment assistance, operated in close cooperation with the employment exchanges. Let us give medical care, but eliminate all other services, however valuable."

Here, however, it seems to the reviewer that Miss Davis stops short of pushing her point home. She seems to feel that there exists some basis of experience superior to that of social work, upon which, under a competitive merit system, the product of some other training and discipline could be selected to administer relief. What is this experience which should be rated higher in a civil service examination than social work? Where are the people and what are they now doing, who should be found and recruited to replace social workers in this vast national system of direct assistance to the needy? Miss Davis leaves us agonized with curiosity—she just simply doesn't say.

New York JOANNA C. COLCORD

Basic Tool for 1937

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK 1937, edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation. 709 pp. Price $4 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE profession of social work has reason to be proud of the Social Work Year Book. The Russell Sage Foundation has rendered a valuable service in making such a volume available as a tool of work and reference.

The Year Book for 1937 is the fourth which has been published. Previous volumes appeared for the years 1930, 1933 and 1935, under the editorship of Fred S. Hall, now retired. The present edition is the work of the new editor, Russell H. Kurtz, assisted by an advisory committee with David H. Holbrook, chairman.

The Social Work Year Book might perhaps better be called a current encyclopedia of social work, since it reports biennially on the current status of social work, rather than merely recording the events of recent months. It is also a periodic survey of the general field of social work since it records in an objective, factual manner chiefly what *is*, rather than history, theories, philosophies or goals, although these latter elements, fortunately, are not entirely excluded.

The Year Book is divided into two parts, Part One being occupied by topical articles extending through some 560 pages. Part Two is devoted to an extensive directory of national agencies, public and private, and state agencies, public and private.

The Year Book for 1937 shows itself thoroughly abreast of the changing organization of public welfare services by the introduction of articles on civil service, merit system, Civilian Conservation Corps, financing public social work, old age insurance, resettlement, Social Security Acts and so forth. The volume will be a valuable working tool for public welfare officials as well as for private welfare executives. It should be in the library of every welfare agency, public and private.

Cincinnati, Ohio C. M. BOOKMAN

Prescription and Description

THE REALITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, by Harry L. Hopkins. Works Progress Administration. 16 pp.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS TREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, by Dorothy C. Kahn. American Association of Social Workers. 105 pp. Price $1 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS attractively printed brochure by Mr. Hopkins must be taken for what it is—a restatement, brief, clear and persuasive, of his thesis for minimizing the amount and the rigors of unemployment. Take periodic unemployment censuses. Keep children longer in school and provide for earlier retirement on pensions or insurance. Strengthen the public employment service. Develop low cost housing. Improve health conditions. Set up a structure of social security. And provide a government operated work program for those of employment age who lose their jobs, thus preserving important skills and work habits and facilitating reabsorption by private industry. There may well be little quarrel with the thesis. One wishes, however, in this eighth year of the depression and fourth year of the New Deal, that Mr.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hopkins would give some sign of being aware that neither he nor anyone can tell the "whole story" in sixteen pages—that the combined problems of employment, unemployment and relief are gigantic enough to call for thorough-going examination by competent and disinterested persons whose judgments would be above the suspicion of partisanship inevitably attaching to office-holders or to spokesmen of any one profession.

The pamphlet by Miss Kahn has a different purpose. It is a *de*scription, not a *pre*scription. Compact and admirably organized, making little attempt to sit in judgment, it passes in searching review both the problems created by large scale unemployment in this country and the steps taken to solve those problems. Pre-Roosevelt measures, NRA, FERA and its many collateral activities, the work program, recovery measures bearing directly on relief, and the Social Security Act—all receive such expert summarizing as inevitably to suggest the trite but here well-deserved phrase, "required reading." The American Association of Social Workers is to be thanked for making so useful a document so easily available.

New York ROBERT P. LANE

Subject of the Hour

SICKNESS AND INSURANCE. A STUDY OF THE SICKNESS PROBLEM AND HEALTH INSURANCE, by Harry Alvin Millis. University of Chicago Press. 166 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

POSSIBLY there is no important social field in which the United States has more complete data than that covered by the studies of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. Certainly there are few social fields in which there is available as long and varied a history of organized social action as in the many voluntary and compulsory health insurance systems established in European countries during the past half century and more. How these or other methods are to be applied to lighten the burden of preventable sickness, premature death and financial disaster as a result of sickness, which we know to exist in the United States, is a question widely under discussion in many parts of this country.

Professor Millis' little volume will be of great service to those interested in approaching this question intelligently and open-mindedly. Two chapters summarize clearly and succinctly facts concerning sickness in this country and methods of health insurance abroad. An enormous amount of complicated data is synthesized here in a little more than a hundred pages. The third section of the book deals with the pre-War movement for health insurance in the United States, the proposals and programs of recent years, and presents the author's own tentative program. This last recommends, in brief: extension of public health services, provision of cash benefits in sickness by an amendment of the Social Security Act, tax-supported medical care for special groups, and organized medical care of persons in the low income brackets in high cost illnesses, financed by compulsory insurance contributions and tax revenues.

In some respects Professor Millis' program follows lines recommended by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, especially in advocating separation of the administration of cash benefits and of medical services; unlike the majority of the committee, however, he believes that insurance contributions should be compulsory. In certain ways the program suggests methods used in European countries, though its general outline and emphasis is very different, with a view to the different setting in which an American plan would operate. Professor Millis bases the care of high cost illness on an extension of group hospitalization services, and leaves the bulk of medical service, for relatively minor illnesses, to be carried on much as at present. As he suggests, such a plan might minimize the opposition expressed by medical organizations to most or all aspects of health insurance. Despite that opposition, however, interest in the subject both within and without the profession has increased to a point which makes especially timely this careful statement of the situation and thoughtfully formulated proposal. M. R.

Myopic View

PRISON LIFE IS DIFFERENT, by James A. Johnston. Houghton Mifflin, 377 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THERE is a grievous disappointment in store for those who buy this book, because the jacket advertises the author as the warden of Alcatraz. He is, but one would never learn that fact from anything between the covers of the book. His manuscript might as well have been written, and perhaps was, before he took command of the prison that the Department of Justice so proudly hails as the American Devil's Island. It is safe to assume that the department permitted him to publish his book only on condition that he studiously avoid all reference to Alcatraz. We must therefore continue to rely on headlines and hearsay for information about that institution, in which prison life is said to be different not only from life outside but also from life in all other prisons.

That is too bad. Many sociologists know that the progressive Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice was lukewarm to the Alcatraz idea from the first, and that The Rock is an expression of G-man philosophy. They wonder why we should be expected to be so proud of our Devil's Island while France is abandoning hers. Many taxpayers, moreover, paid their federal income taxes just as the Johnston book appeared. It would seem that they are entitled to at least one brief chapter on their very expensive venture in terroristic penology.

However hard-boiled Alcatraz may be, prison men know its warden to be one of the ablest in the business and at the same time one of the most progressive and humane. His book is the modest and sincere account of his wardenship of two of the toughest prisons that ever existed—the California prisons at Folsom and San Quentin. This was twenty-five years ago, when clubs were trumps in most prisons and any official who thought otherwise was considered a sob-sister. But Johnston abolished the straitjacket, the iron maiden and the hooks five minutes after he took charge, and established good discipline without their use. He introduced high grade medical service, education, libraries and road camps with the most sensible wage system ever adopted by an American prison. It was beyond his power to make Folsom and San Quentin good prisons, but he brought about a decade's advance in every year of his wardenship.

Warden Johnston writes strongly in behalf of progressive penology and in favor of that much maligned procedure, parole. He speaks with weight because of his experience and known ability. But it must be admitted that his book is heavy-footed and badly organized. Its dramatic episodes lack fire, and those sections which make no pretense of drama are often dull. The author is too modest and too close to his subject. He should go to Tahiti and write a book about Alcatraz.

AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK

Commissioner of Correction
New York City

The Cotton South

PREFACE TO PEASANTRY, by Arthur F. Raper. The University of North Carolina Press. 423 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE manifold problems of the cotton-growing "Old South" need for their solution an intimate knowledge of all the social and economic factors involved, and any new contribution to this subject is highly welcome. Mr. Raper has undertaken a detailed investigation of two counties of the Georgia Black Belt, in order to analyze the complex organism of the Cotton South. He succeeds in giving a vivid picture of social and economic conditions in these two counties, further enlivening his text with a great number of candid camera photographs. But the picture is rather kaleidoscopic and may, therefore, be confusing to the general reader for whom this book is no doubt intended.

The author seems to be at his best

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Little Known Chapter in the Social Welfare History of the United States

THE MENTALLY ILL IN AMERICA

A History of Their Care and Treatment from Colonial Times

By ALBERT DEUTSCH

With an Introduction by WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D.

Probably no phase of our social history presents so shocking and persistent a record of "man's inhumanity to man" as that relating to his treatment of the insane. *The Mentally Ill in America* presents the complete story, from the "dark ages" of witchcraft and demoniacal possession, through the asylum era, down to the mental hygiene movement of our own time.

The author, who has specialized in American social history, approaches his subject from the sociological point of view. Beginning with an introductory chapter which traces the history of mental disorders from the earliest known instances to the founding of the American colonies, he shows the changing attitude toward "insanity" that shaped methods of treatment at various historical stages, and describes the slow progress from the early confused mass of superstitions and folk remedies to the scientific methodology of twentieth century psychiatry. He also traces, through the ages, the evolution of concepts and attitudes in the treatment and control of the feebleminded.

His thorough and accurate work has won the approval of the foremost leaders in American psychiatry. ***The late Dr. William A. White, in his Introduction to the book, calls it "an exceedingly illuminating presentation that may well prove to be a spearhead for the penetration of important social facts and the understanding of social processes which, presented with less appealing or less startling illustration, might fail to attract attention."***

As such it will prove invaluable to social workers, physicians, nurses, and students of social problems. The socially minded layman, too, will find it an interesting and revealing work. It is an absorbing narrative, written in an attractive, non-technical, literary style, that will also serve as a standard reference text for years to come. ***"It should be widely read," says Dr. White, "for its message is of the utmost significance."***

530 pages, with illustrations, full bibliography and index; cloth $3.00 postpaid

Published by DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & COMPANY
Garden City, New York

Send orders to

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE
Book Department

50 West 50th Street **New York City**

when he sets forth and interprets sociological data. His discussion of the role of the automobile in changing the social character of the landlord-tenant relationship brings out a most interesting phenomenon. Likewise, the chapters on churches and other social institutions present a valuable addition to our knowledge of the social system of the South and the implications of the race problem.

When the book deals with economic factors and conditions, the question naturally arises whether the data from two Georgia counties can indeed be taken as representative of the whole "Old South." As far as I could see, Mr. Raper does not present statistical or other evidence to prove this point; in one case, population movements, he expressly states that the county data are representative only of the State of Georgia. But even if the two counties are not fully representative of the "Old South," Mr. Raper's book still remains valuable for future research as a case study.

The title, Preface to Peasantry, is misleading; the issue of peasantry is not taken up in any detail. And, as a matter of fact, in spite of their feudal background, European peasants have attained a high degree of independence and self-direction. If the collapse of the plantation system were the preface to such peasantry, the problems of the Cotton South would be nearing their solution.

Washington, D. C. BERTA ASCH

Medical and Otherwise

PHYSICIAN, PASTOR AND PATIENT, by George W. Jacoby, M.D. Harper. 380 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE book contains almost nothing about the relation of physician, pastor and patient. Religion is treated throughout wholly from the point of view of an onlooker and not of a believer. The book is, in fact, a collection of brief paragraphs or chapters on an enormous number of subjects connected, sometimes very slightly, with medicine. Some of the topics are treated in a mood of lively gossip; such topics are homeopathy, Zionism, modern witchcraft, fighting one disease with another. Others deal in a tabloid fashion with topics of present interest such as divorce, sterilization, euthanasia, vitamins, professional secrecy. Along with these there are a number of quaint historic spotlights on black magic, Chinese medicine, the Edict of Tours in 1163, forbidding surgery and dissection, and a great many others.

On the whole it may fairly be said that the book treats no single subject or group of subjects, but strings together a very entertaining and accurate series of snapshots on a great variety of medical or quasi-medical topics. It does not deal with problems in pastoral medicine, as the subtitle states. We greatly need a book on that subject but so far there is no such book other than the Catholic manuals. RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D.

Cambridge, Mass.

Opinion with Courage

A HISTORY OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION IN CHINA, by Lin Yutang. University of Chicago Press. 179 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

REQUESTED by the Institute of Pacific Relations to contribute to an international program of studies of the press and public opinion, the distinguished author of My Country and My People might have replied that the press is still in its infancy in China; that, insofar as it has emancipated itself from western models, it has failed as yet to produce original methods or techniques of value; and that it is not, nor ever has been, a reflection of widely current tastes and ideas. Instead, he wisely interpreted his task liberally enough to give a most engaging picture of the ways in which, through the ages, informed and critical opinion on public affairs has asserted itself in China.

In this brief review, one can only paraphrase the author's own summary of that history by saying that, generally speaking, the stronger a government was, the weaker was the expression of public

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

opinion, and vice versa. For many centuries the independent scholar has been, as he is today, the scourge of corrupt officials and the torchbearer of social justice. Indeed, the student movement which is giving so much trouble to the national government today is an essential part of the Chinese system. But the author also stresses the fact that, again and again, "the most heroic sacrifice of scholars trying to maintain the purity of politics was futile unless there was legal protection of civil rights."

It is for such rights that the more independent writers and editors in China are fighting today. Mr. Lin's own courageous statement on the subject of censorship, in the last chapter of the present book, links him with that chain of scholar-heroes which he traces back two thousand years. Since it was written, a new wave of suppression of free speech has broken over China, dulling the hope for a real "national unification" under the present regime.

New York BRUNO LASKER

Poor Law History

THE MICHIGAN POOR LAW: ITS DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STATE PROVISION FOR MEDICAL CARE OF THE INDIGENT, by Isabel Campbell Bruce and Edith Eickhoff. Edited by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge. University of Chicago Press. 292 pp. Price $2.50.

THREE CENTURIES OF POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION: A STUDY OF LEGISLATION IN RHODE ISLAND, by Margaret Creech. Introductory note by Edith Abbott. University of Chicago Press. 331 pp. Price $3.

THE INDIANA POOR LAW: ITS DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PROVISION OF STATE CARE FOR THE SICK POOR, by Alice Shaffer, Mary Wysor Keefer, and Sophonisba P. Breckinridge. University of Chicago Press. 378 pp. Price $3.

All prices postpaid of The Survey

WHILE poor relief presents basic similarities in practically all the states where it has been studied, differences in the developments in individual states are interestingly brought out in these three volumes of the Poor Law Studies of the University of Chicago.

In the Rhode Island study we see poor relief gradually taking form in the simple setting of the colonial town. We find the Providence town meeting, "Under a Tree by ye Water side," facing an empty treasury and anxious to avoid new inhabitants likely to become public charges. We follow the history of the dealings of Portsmouth and "ould John Mott," with his "passage to the Barbades Island and back again."

In Indiana we find early state supervision, under the Board of State Charities, created in 1889 as the result of a "concern" on the part of the Society of Friends. In connection with the work of this board we encounter the distinguished names of six presidents of the National Conference of Social work—Timothy Nicholson, Oscar C. McCullough, Francis H. Gavisk, Amos W. Butler, Ernest P. Bicknell, and Alexander Johnson—and we find the poor law of 1899, "said to be the first instance of the enactment of charity organization principles into law, and their application to an entire state."

In the care of the sick poor, Michigan pioneered as apparently the first state to create a public state hospital in connection with her state university.

The studies of medical relief through the university hospitals in Michigan and Indiana are of particular interest today, as the problem of medical aid becomes more and more sharply defined and in some places tends to become a more or less separate "category" of public assistance.

The collections of documents and judicial decisions by Miss Breckinridge in the Michigan and Indiana studies and Miss Creech's ancient case histories and other documents are valuable for reference and in supplementing the text.

ARTHUR DUNHAM

Institute of Public and Social Administration, University of Michigan

Changed for the Better

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF NEGROES, by Gertrude E. Sturges and E. H. L. Corwin. Scribner. 293 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THE title of this volume is something of a misnomer since the authors do not write of the large subject which that title indicates but of a specific local situ-

HARPER BOOKS FOR SURVEY READERS!

. . . A new text for training group leaders!

STUDIES IN GROUP BEHAVIOR

By GRACE L. COYLE

Associate Professor of Sociology, Western Reserve University

"Like a girder thrust under an emerging structure, this book provides further realistic foundation for group work. Using five case histories of typical groups, written in the mood of the participant observer, Dr. Coyle has produced a running analysis calculated to provoke genuinely critical thinking and discussion. Her treatment is neither wholly theoretical nor wholly practical. It is realistic. That is to say, it is both. Her introductory chapter, which includes what might almost be termed an anatomy of leadership in relation to the group process, is a valuable contribution to the literature of group work. This book will prove an invaluable training instrument both with staff groups and with group work students in professional schools."—CHARLES E. HENDRY, *Associate Professor of Sociology, George Williams College; Chairman, The National Association for the Study of Group Work* $2.75

. . . A new manual for vocational guidance workers!

APTITUDES AND APTITUDE TESTING

By WALTER V. BINGHAM, PhD.

In this frank and critical study, a distinguished psychologist sets forth considered conclusions drawn from his careful and intensive research into the whole problem of aptitudes and aptitude testing. Vocational counselors and personnel workers, wishing to consider the use of aptitude tests, can now turn to this authoritative new book for complete information on principles and methods.

"Dr. Bingham's book is a major contribution to the field of vocational psychology and vocational counseling. He has done a superb job."—DONALD G. PATERSON, *Professor of Psychology, University of Minnesota* $3.00

. . . A new text for adult education courses on contemporary problems!

SELECTED SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Edited and Arranged by MYER COHEN

San Francisco School of Social Studies

With an Introduction by ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

Never before has there been available for non-legal students of the Constitution, in relation to modern problems, a study manual which focuses attention on the major issues of today. The editor has successfully compiled this carefully edited material in a way to suggest a potentially wide market for this book among all students of constitutional problems $2.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Dept. S

49 East 33rd Street **New York City**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We Invite You . . . . .
To Visit Us . . . . . .
In Indianapolis . . . . . .

WE SPEND most of the year on Morningside Heights in New York, but from May 23 to 29 we are going to be in Indianapolis so that all who attend the National Conference of Social Work can conveniently examine at first hand the social work books published by Columbia University Press. These present notes are merely to invite you to look us up in Indianapolis, and to list a few of the books which we are taking with us.

First of all, we expect to introduce Porter R. Lee's "Social Work: Cause and Function and Other Papers." This new book will be the ninth in the series published for the New York School of Social Work. There will also be on display the other New York School books, among which are Gordon Hamilton's "Social Case Recording" ($2.50); and Mary Antoinette Cannon and Philip Klein's "Social Case Work" ($5.00).

The most recent study sponsored by the Welfare Council of New York City, Sophia M. Robison's "Can Delinquency Be Measured?" ($3.00), will, of course, be among those volumes present, along with the others in this series, such as Ruth Reed's "The Illegitimate Family in New York City" ($3.75), and Kate Huntley's "Financial Trends in Organized Social Work in New York City" ($3.75), to name only two.

We shall also have on display two books published for the American Association of Social Workers: John A. Fitch's "Vocational Guidance in Action" ($2.75), and Margaretta Williamson's "The Social Worker in the Prevention and Treatment of Delinquency" ($2.50).

Finally, we shall offer for your inspection Janet Thornton's "The Social Component in Medical Care" ($3.00), which was published in February and which was the social work book-of-the-month for April.

There will be many more, and we invite you to see for yourself just what they are by visiting our exhibit at the Conference. Or, if you don't want to wait for the Conference, an order to the address below will receive our prompt attention, if we aren't too busy getting ready for that trip to Indianapolis.

Columbia University Press
. . . Box B528, 2960 Broadway
. . . . . New York, New York

ation—Harlem Hospital, New York. As a matter of fact that situation has changed considerably since the authors gathered their material for this report.

The report is in three parts. The first is a brief and somewhat sketchy presentation of the Negro medical, hospital and health situation in the country at large, with special reference to New York. This covers about thirty pages.

The second part (chapters IV to X, inclusive) deals with the professional, environmental and administrative features of the Harlem Hospital in New York. The third part consists of a summary of the principal findings of the study and recommendations. The study lasted well into the summer of 1933. It was published at the end of 1936. In the meantime so many changes have taken place not only in New York City, but in other hospitals concerned with care of Negroes that even its generalizations are out-dated. At this time, instead of there being a shortage of places for Negro interns, approved hospitals accepting Negro physicians have increased to such an extent that there are now hardly more than half enough graduates to meet the demand.

Harlem Hospital has been a battleground for years, even before the question of racial discrimination entered the picture. This report really grew out of a community demand that the place be cleaned up. It began as an investigation of charges of political control, slipped a bit to become an appraisal, and finally cushioned itself on a widespread study of medical problems of Negroes. The committee never was prepared to make such a study and naturally the report is a disappointment. It is fair to say that the hospital under the present administration is an improved institution and that the opportunities for Negro physicians have been greatly enlarged. There are probably dozens of hospital appraisals by the same authors which have never been published in book form. They should be relieved of considerable responsibility in this case, as it is likely they realize the shortcomings of such a publication. Private funds were secured to cover cost of printing.

M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director of Negro Health
Julius Rosenwald Fund

Anatomy of Disability

THE SOCIAL COMPONENT IN MEDICAL CARE, by Janet Thornton. In collaboration with Marjorie Strauss Knauth. Columbia University Press. 411 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

DISABILITY is one thing and illness is another, yet the two evade logical separation like the proverbial egg and chicken. This book is a sort of anatomy of disability. It is based upon case material studied jointly by a number of doctors and social workers and all carefully summarized by one physician. The ideas giving form and meaning to the whole are formulated by a medical social worker. Both illness and disability are thus dealt with authentically, and the question of causal interaction between physical and social factors, which is central within this subject, is treated with due conservatism. The concept of relationship upon which the argument of the book rests is best stated in the author's own words.

"The idea which emerges most clearly from the material assembled for this report is that of disability variously manifested . . . it seems that adverse social factors have significance in medical care chiefly because of their power to disable. We have claimed that these factors expressed as deprivations, strains and dissatisfactions have physiological effects, namely, depletion of body substance, fatigue, emotional tension. These effects seem of special importance in aggravating disability already started by organic disease."

The evidence is most carefully sifted in the working out of these ideas. The material is not used statistically; instead a method called "demonstration" is employed. The report is packed full of illustration and close reasoning. To medical social workers, and I think to all who care to read it one tenth as painstakingly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as it is written, it is full of interest and stimulus.

A native sureness of perception and an immense unsentimentality characterize the author's handling of her subject. This gives the reader confidence. I do not know whether such a work could ever be the social work book-of-the-month, but I predict for it a long and busy life.

New York ANTOINETTE CANNON

Parents Preferred

BEING BORN—A BOOK OF FACTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, by Frances Bruce Strain. Appleton-Century. 144 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of *The Survey*.

SEVERAL years ago Frances Bruce Strain published an outstanding book on sex education for parents. Being Born—her latest book—is addressed directly to the pre-adolescent child.

That any book is a poor substitute for personal discussion as a first approach to this subject, Mrs. Strain would undoubtedly agree. Sex information should come little by little, in answer to the child's expanding needs, if it is to be emotionally and intellectually digested. But as a review and clarification of material, much of which has already been learned piecemeal in the parent-child give and take, such a book can serve a valuable purpose. Or it may prove a helpful tool in the hands of a mother who is emotionally prepared to meet her child's questions but finds herself a bit hazy as to the more difficult facts. To present to the child a sex education book —even as good a one as this—as a substitute for more personal instruction would seem a poor second best, justified only where the parent finds herself emotionally unable to supply something better.

Within the limits, then, of what a book of this type can be expected to do for a child, this is an excellent one. Basing her approach on the questions raised by hundreds of school children to whom she has presented this subject, Mrs. Strain has produced a clear, straightforward account of human reproduction, free from the sentimentality and moralizing which mars most books of the kind. Throughout, the approach is dignified and interesting but one questions the amount of biological detail included, considering the age level addressed.

HELEN G. STERNAU

Child Study Association of America

Omnibus

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, by Lloyd V. Ballard. Appleton-Century. 514 pp. Price $4 postpaid of *The Survey*.

LIKE many another writer in the field of the social sciences, Mr. Ballard can do a more skillful job in discussing specific data, such as factors in family disorganization, than in treating the theoretical aspects of his subject. "Social Institutions," he informs the reader in his definitive first chapter, "are sets of organized human relationships purposively established by the common will," but by the next page we are uncertain whether the family and the church are institutions. He so treats them later in the book, but here we are told that "social institutions, then, are to be regarded neither as philosophical abstractions nor as disembodied, impersonal entities for they do not exist apart from the individuals who compose them." Yet institutions certainly do exist apart from the specific individuals. The Family is an institution; Tom Smith's family is not. If the author were clearer in the development of his definition and consistent in its use, the basic discussion would be more valuable.

Following the introductory chapter defining social institutions are six chapters on The Family: a Social Institution; Its Social Constitution; Its Institution; Disorganization; Disintegration; and Reorientation. Then the author turns to education and the school (four chapters); the public library; the state, its structure, forms, functions, organs (electorate, legislative bodies, judiciary, and so on), and its social pathology. Then we learn of the social settlement, the health center, recreation, religion and the church.

Two epoch-making books by
VIRGINIA P. ROBINSON
Acting Director of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work

Recently Published:

Supervision in Social Case Work

"The incalculable service this book may render the field of case work is that of stimulating case workers and supervisors to deeper, more exacting scrutiny of what they have set themselves up to do and of the extent to which they have accepted responsibility for doing it."—*The Family.* 215 *pages.* $2.50.

A Changing Psychology in Social Case Work

". . . presents one of the most challenging discussions of social case work that has ever appeared. . . . No case worker can afford to neglect it."—*The Annals.* 210 *pages.* $2.50.

The UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In

THE BIOLOGY OF HUMAN CONFLICT

DR. TRIGANT BURROW, Scientific Director of The Lifwynn Foundation, says—

"Recent years, with their world-wide social disorientations and their concomitant ineffectual striving for social order and peace, have demonstrated the unquestioned need for the scientific study of man's relation to man . . . Man now needs to relinquish his role of mere onlooker in relation to the processes which shape his life and, whether layman or professional, to become an intimate and integral participant in the study of these processes."

THIS book presents a fundamentally altered attitude toward the problem of mental disease. The author applies to disorders of human behavior the same scientific approach that medicine long ago adopted toward infectious diseases.

MACMILLAN
New York

Ready May 25th
Probably
$3.50

Education for Marriage

FIRST STEPS IN PROGRAM BUILDING .50
Janet Fowler Nelson — Margaret Hiller
What kind of program shall we set up? Five discussions are suggested for the Euthenics Committee.

NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE WEDDING .25
Janet Fowler Nelson
For the girl who is considering the problems of postponed marriage. Questions for discussion.

WORKING WIVES .35
Janet Fowler Nelson
For the business girl who is considering marriage via the two-job route. Arranged for group discussion.

LOVE IN THE MOVIES 10 for .25
Janet Fowler Nelson
(Reprinted from the Womans Press, April, 1936).

THE WOMANS PRESS
600 Lexington Avenue New York, N. Y.

1937's Most Significant Case-Work Publication

"THE SHORT CONTACT IN SOCIAL CASE WORK"

by ROBERT S. WILSON, Ph.D., staff associate of the National Association for Travelers Aid and Transient Service.

Volume 1—General Theory and Application to Two Fields—Travelers Aid and Public Welfare
Volume 2—Selected Short-Contact Case Records

$2.50 for both volumes. $1.50 for either volume

Order from THE SURVEY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR TRAVELERS AID AND TRANSIENT SERVICE
1270 Sixth Avenue New York City

There is a mass of varied, informative and usable material on these widely different subjects which will certainly profit a student new to the field.

MURRAY H. LEIFFER
Garrett Biblical Institute
Evanston, Ill.

Don't Invest, Protect

LIFE INSURANCE: A LEGALIZED RACKET, by Mort and E. A. Gilbert. Farrar and Rinehart. 223 pp. $2.50.

ARE YOU A STOCKHOLDER? by Alden Winthrop. Covici-Friede. 320 pp. $2.50. Prices postpaid of *The Survey*.

CONCERN over the plight of the average policy holders who know little of the values (or non-values) they have in their insurance contracts is the theme of Life Insurance: A Legalized Racket. According to the authors, insurance is a form of protection for dependents and should remain just that. The cost of protection insurance is low; it is the inclusion of such features as "saving" and "investment" which creates the present high costs and gives the policy holder very little for his money. The latter forms are sources of "big money" for the companies. Therefore, agents, looking to their own interest, sell such policies by high pressure, frequently misleading methods.

The book is designed to give concrete assistance to those wishing to purchase the best protection for their money. The usual forms of policies are analyzed, and a renewable term policy is recommended, with considerable detail of argument. This type of contract is not popular with companies or agents, because it lacks the features (savings and investment) which create huge reserves but are of little benefit to the policy holder. The authors believe holders of the expensive policies will gain by the services of the "twister" who will advise them on obtaining new contracts. Their enthusiasm on this point overlooks the fact that the "twister," like the original agent, is a salesman whose advice might not be without self interest. The authors' moral is: "Get protection, but do not try to save or invest by insurance. You do neither, and you jeopardize the protective feature."

Are You a Stockholder? adds little to the existing literature on the helpless situation of the security holders of modern corporations. It includes a number of illustrations of managers who disregard stockholders' interests while they feather their own nests. The author tends to attribute the stockholders' dilemma to the devious techniques of accounting which hide the true financial conditions of the companies. The last few chapters are devoted to a discussion of New Deal legislation to control the issue and sale of securities.

The book has no well knit plan. As one reads through the chapters it is difficult to discover at what the author is driving and how the parts are related.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is a brief and inadequate account of the rise of corporations; a sketch of Aladdin's exploits and the development of puff writing; then back to corporation finance. In an effort to appeal to the popular reader, the writing is overdone and full of verbiage. Coolidge is Silent Cal; Hoover, the Sage of Palo Alto; and so on. The author might have done well by taking a lead from the writing of John T. Flynn, whom he quotes admiringly.

New York University LOIS MCDONALD

Dark History

BLACK LAWS OF VIRGINIA, by June Purcell Guild. Whittet & Shepperson. 249 pp. Price $2 postpaid of *The Survey*.

THIS comprises an exhaustive and carefully annotated resumé of all the Virginia code legislation regarding Negroes. Since the legal record runs back to the earliest colonial days the present volume, of course, is chiefly a history of Negroes' disabilities through the dark days of slavery and reconstruction. It is interesting to note how hopelessly complicated and conflicting all these efforts were and how often they involved their perpetrators in dilemmas and legal confusion. The author, evidently sympathetic with the Negro's eventual disentanglement from injustice and exploitation, traces this elaborate patchwork quilt of historic injustices, obviously to point the moral of what she frankly calls "the Black Albatross hung around the neck of the Old Dominion."

Howard University ALAIN LOCKE

Food for Health

DIETETICS SIMPLIFIED, by L. Jean Bogert and Mame T. Porter. Macmillan. 637 pp. Price $3 postpaid of *The Survey*.

IN a preface to their book, these two authors, both experienced and authoritative in their field, assert that, "Most people realize fully that food is the best medicine for the prevention and treatment of disease."

How to choose the right foods for the maintenance and restoration of health, how to plan daily diets and how properly to cook various kinds of food are some of the subjects discussed in a simple and readable way.

The book will be helpful to the intelligent homemaker anxious to keep her family well. It may also prove valuable to the one who is serving as home nurse under the doctor's supervision. The types of diet which are generally prescribed for patients suffering with diabetes, tuberculosis, nephritis, gout, and so on, are described in considerable detail. Many menus and recipes are given. Interesting illustrative material includes photographs showing a small child giving herself an insulin injection, a machine irradiating milk, and a baby suffering from "nutritional edema."

The authors believe that, "The public health worker, teacher or nurse needs to know something of the food habits of the foreign-born," so they have included an interesting section on this subject.

New York BEULAH FRANCE, R.N.

New Life for a Past Master

COMTE, by F. S. Marvin. Wiley. 216 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of *The Survey*.

IT is eighty years since the christener of the still adolescent, not to say infantile, science of sociology died, with the typically paranoid last words, "What an irreparable loss!" Even to the professed student of social theory he is very dead indeed.

Mr. Marvin, already favorably known for his The Living Past and The Century of Hope, has the breadth of knowledge necessary to compass Comte's gigantic synthesis, and the sympathy with his animating ideals requisite to make him live again for us. In fact this sympathy is so genuine that it leads him not only to gloss over the more eccentric (would some of us say "fascist"?) of his subject's ideas, but to digress from Comte to a long riding of his hobby, the world's progress toward international organization. Your respect for his historical acumen may receive a shock when you find him sagely concluding that the want of organization in industry which "led millions to a state of ignoble and monotonous poverty . . . has been largely remedied," and that however the war in Abyssinia may end, organs (like the League of Nations) for carrying out collective decisions must grow in strength.

For all that, it is an excellent little book. If you stand in dread of the master's thousands of pages of turgid writing but wish to see him exhibited as a child of the Revolutionary period; if you would clarify your ideas as to his famous law of the three stages in the growth of human thinking and the kind of future social order which can be based upon the achievements of the positive or scientific spirit, you can hardly do better than to read Marvin.

W. REX CRAWFORD

University of Pennsylvania

★ ★ ★ ★

SOLVING PERSONAL PROBLEMS

Harrison Sacket Elliott and Grace Loucks Elliott

"A counsellor could not find a better book to put into the hands of the average person seeking better self-understanding. The authors have written out of a wide knowledge of their subject, both in theory and practice."
—*The Survey.*

$2.00

WOMEN AFTER FORTY

Grace Loucks Elliott

"Should be read and reread not only by the women to whom it is especially addressed but also by younger women and by teachers of girls."—*New York Times.*

$1.25

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, New York

★ ★ ★ ★

About to be published

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL CARE

By ESTHER LUCILE BROWN

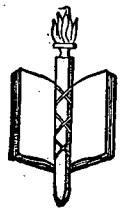
THIS study, identical in format and general plan with SOCIAL WORK AS A PROFESSION, includes sections on the newer forms of furnishing medical service and the problem of more and better medical care for all the people which will be of immediate interest to social workers and persons in the public health field.

75 cents

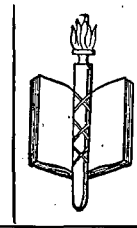
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

130 East 22nd Street New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Booklets Periodicals Pamphlets



A STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS
WITH A SOLUTION

1. Heredity and Twelve Social Problems
2. Crime in Its Biological Aspect
3. New Jersey, Its Population Problem (Statistics for last 3 years)
4. Sterilization and the Organized Opposition (Revised March 1937)

25¢ each (Printed 8½ x 5½)

Address: Mrs. Marion S. Norton, 174 Prospect Ave., Princeton, N. J., Secretary of the Sterilization League of New Jersey.

Orders totalling over 5000 copies have come from every state in the Union.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGIC GUIDANCE

By Albert J. Levine, Ph.D.

A brief presentation of the fundamental principles upon which mental hygienists and psychiatrists are building a workable technique of personality adjustment: embracing in its scope problems arising out of emotional conflicts in school and society. Designed for Psychologists, Psychiatric Social Workers, Counselors.

Price $1.00

EDUCATIONAL MONOGRAPHS PRESS
882 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn, New York

MODERN PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Tuning In—Endure the Worst or Applaud the Best? A study of radio programs today. Includes a skit, check lists and a variety of other devices for things to do and to discuss.....**20 cents.**

Jobs and Marriage. Should girls prepare for both jobs and marriage? If so, how? Should married women work? Programs for four or six meetings around this subject of importance to girls and women today. .....**20 cents.**

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY
386 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Gilbert & Sullivan

TELLS HOW TO—
CUT YOUR PREMIUMS 30-50%
RECOVER CASH-VALUES
CANCEL LOANS

Price $1.00

MARLOWE PUBLISHING CO.
Philadelphia Pennsylvania

CHICAGO
SOCIAL SERVICE YEAR BOOK 1936

will be available early this summer. Only 1,000 copies will be printed. Orders may be placed now.

Price, $1.00, plus 10¢ mailing charge.

The Council of Social Agencies of Chicago
203 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New Studies for Group Workers, Informal Educators, Recreation Leaders

Youth Education in a Changing World. Supervising Informal Education. Camping and Progressive Education. Community Planning for Social Welfare. Friends, a Study of; for Club Leaders.

Prices and Descriptions of these and Other Titles

INFORMAL EDUCATION SERVICE
2622 W. Ashwood Nashville, Tenn.

BESIDES BUSINESS

by Carl du Sabot

A different approach to the distinction between professions and business with possible far-reaching social and sociological implications; written in a style called "distinctive and pleasing." Pp. x+70; case bound; 85 cents at booksellers or postpaid from the publishers.

D'ALROY & HART
500 N. Nineteenth St., St. Louis, Mo

THE UNIQUE FUNCTION OF EDUCATION in AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

A declaration of the rights and obligations of public education.
Prepared in collaboration with
CHARLES A. BEARD

Price $.50

Discounts on quantity orders

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES COMMISSION
1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

850 E. 58th St., Chicago, Illinois

Monthly Publication—
Public Welfare News

Pamphlets on Current Developments in the Field of Public Welfare.

- LEGISLATION,
- SOCIAL SECURITY,
- PERSONNEL PROBLEMS,
- MEDICAL CARE, ETC.

All Association Publications Sent Without Charge to $5.00 Members

A TALK TO THOSE ABOUT TO WED

Authoritative Candid Explicit

BEING A FRIENDLY ADVISER
ONE MAN'S RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

By Addison W. Baird, M.D.

Ten cents each, postpaid

ADDISON PRESS
12 East 86th Street New York

"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MATERNAL HEALTH"

Ruth A. Robishaw, M.D.

A non-technical presentation of the part each organ of a woman's body plays in a normal pregnancy. **10 cents.**

MATERNAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION
Cleveland, Ohio

Physiologic Birth Control
THE RHYTHM
Of Sterility and Fertility in Women

A Discussion of the Physiological, Practical and Ethical Aspects of the Discoveries of Drs. K. Ogino (Japan) and H. Knaus (Austria) Regarding the Periods When Conception is Impossible and When Possible.

By LEO J. LATZ, M.D., LL.D.

150th Thousand

$1.00 per copy at bookstores or from

LATZ FOUNDATION
1225 Republic Building Chicago, Ill.

Write your name and address on a postal card, mail it to us and we will send you our

FREE PAMPHLET

CHICAGO COMMONS THROUGH FORTY YEARS

By Graham Taylor

The will to understand the challenge of today from the neighborhood viewpoint.

Published by
CHICAGO COMMONS ASSOCIATION
955 W. Grand Ave., Chicago Price $1.50

"MAKING AMERICANS"

By Cecilia Razovsky, *Associate Director*
National Council of Jewish Women

Information for volunteers and social workers dealing with naturalization problems. **10 cents.**

Reduced rates in quantity

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
1819 Broadway New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Booklets Periodicals Pamphlets

Old Age and the Social Security Act

By THOMAS L. NORTON

Here, for the first time, is an adequate discussion of the old-age provisions of the SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. These sections of the act involve difficult economic and political problems which must be faced if we are to deal with old age successfully.

Dr. Norton examines not only the situation confronting the government, but also the position of society as a whole, of the employer, and of the person benefited by the law.

Dr. Norton is a recognized authority on this subject. His observations indicate the direction which revisions of the law must take.

Those Who NEED This Book—

Economists, Legislators, Social Workers, Insurance Men, Editors, Lawyers, Business Executives, Wage Earners, Accountants, Educators

$1

ON SALE AT YOUR BOOK STORE

FOSTER & STEWART
PUBLISHING CORPORATION
77 Swan Street, Buffalo, N Y

EDUCATION FOR MARRIAGE

First Steps in Program Building . . . . . 50¢
Janet Fowler Nelson and Margaret Hiller

No Date Has Been Set for the Wedding . . . . . 25¢
Janet Fowler Nelson

Working Wives . . . . . 35¢
Janet Fowler Nelson

THE WOMANS PRESS
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

3 New and Timely Monographs!

RELIEF AND HEALTH PROBLEMS OF A SELECTED GROUP OF NON-FAMILY MEN
By Glenn H. Johnson — *50 cents*

SALARIES AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN CHICAGO, 1935
By Merrill F. Krughoff — *50 cents*

THE LICENSING OF BOARDING HOMES, CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES, AND MATERNITY HOMES
By Gladys G. Fraser — *75 cents*
Paper-bound, planographed

The UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO PRESS
5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

Income and Economic Progress
Labor and the New Deal
Our Government—For Spoils or Service?
Security or the Dole?
Credit for Consumers
The South's Place in the Nation
The Supreme Court and the Constitution
This Question of Relief
Restless Americans
Doctors, Dollars and Disease
Readjustments Required for Recovery

$1.00 for a series of 12

Public Affairs Committee
8 West 40th Street New York, N. Y.

WAGE AND HOUR LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH

By H. M. Douty

Southern Policy Papers, No. 9. *15¢*
"extremely valuable . . . "—*Nashville Tennessean*

U. N. C. PRESS
Chapel Hill N. C.

STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY VOL. 2, NO. 1

THE GANG BOY IN TEXAS . . . . . 50¢
(With Vol. I . . . . . 80¢)

STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
Dallas, Texas

JUST PUBLISHED— SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES—1937

A symposium on Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Health Insurance by public leaders, authorities on social insurance, welfare leaders, federal and state administrators. Latest census of social security progress.

An invaluable handbook for administrators, students and others interested in Social Security.

Over 200 pages. Cloth bound $2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, Inc.
22 East 17th Street New York City

TUBERCULOSIS EDUCATION

By Elma Rood

In readily available form are suggestions on:

Steps in the development of a community-wide program of Tuberculosis Education.

Programs for institutes, and details of exhibits, dramatics and other visual helps.

125 pages illustrated with 16 graphs and charts.

$1.25 postpaid

THE RURAL PRESS
Madison College Tenn.

PAMPHLETS ON BURNING ISSUES OF THE DAY!

"SIT-DOWN," by Joel Seidman . . . . . 10¢

"INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT," by Theresa Wolfson and Abraham Weiss . . . . . 15¢

"PUTTING THE CONSTITUTION TO WORK," by Harry W. Laidler . . . . . 15¢

"NEW FRONTIERS" — monthly research periodical—each issue devoted to one complete study of a social or economical problem—
$2.50
for ten issues plus one full sized book—

"AMERICAN CITY"
by Charles Rumford Walker.

Order pamphlets from or send New Frontiers Subscriptions to

League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street New York City

Two problem solvers for social workers—

SOCIAL WORK TECHNIQUE
A bimonthly journal specializing in brief readable discussions by experts of technical problems based on practical experiences.
Editors:
Erle F. Young and Pauline V. Young
$1.50 per year

THE SOCIAL WORKERS' DICTIONARY
By Young, McClenahan and Young
Nearly 2,500 most frequently used terms briefly but accurately defined. Covers many fields: social work, law, medicine, psychiatry, the social and biological sciences, also many slang and culture-group terms.
Price: 75c postpaid

Save money—A year's subscription with a copy of the DICTIONARY for only $2.00.

SOCIAL WORK TECHNIQUE
3474 University Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.

BIRTH CONTROL AND RELIEF, HEALTH AND THE CHURCH

A new outline for group study

Authentic and complete material for a one-hour discussion program. Especially adapted for club and study groups. Informative, stimulating, sound.

Price 25¢

MRS. RICHMOND PAGE
251 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 21 cents a line, 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements five cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.00. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department.

TEL.: ALGONQUIN 4-7490 — **SURVEY MIDMONTHLY** — 112 EAST 19th ST. NEW YORK CITY

WORKERS WANTED

Wanted: Experienced HOUSE MANAGER for Music School Settlement. Vacancy calls for cultured and socially conscious personality. 7439 Survey.

Resident Case Worker with Psychiatric training, for New York City institution treating adolescent problems. State full qualifications in letter. 7434 Survey.

Medical Social Case Worker, graduate of a recognized school of social work. Salary $150 month. 7432 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of Children's Home for eighteen years, desires change. Jewish organization preferred. Would consider work as director of old people's home. Experienced in centre and recreational work. 7438 Survey.

American Negro Ph.D. (Jan., 1937) University of Dijon, France; college teaching experience; wants directorship of boys' work or principalship of an agricultural school in the Americas or Africa. 7408 Survey.

Worker with long successful experience in settlement boys work available June or September. Keen understanding of boys. Highest references. 7414 Survey.

DIRECTOR OF BOYS' INSTITUTION desires change of position beginning September. Experience in group work, community centre activities, camping and case work. College graduate, social work training. Progressive education viewpoint. 7422 Survey.

Woman, 2 years graduate study at school of social work, experience as case supervisor in family welfare and public welfare, 2 years in social research, wishes position in either case work, research or teaching. Salary and position quite secondary to opportunity for advance as prove adequate. 7436 Survey.

MATRON—DIETITIAN—12 years' experience wishes position Jewish Institution. Excellent references. 7413 Survey.

APPLICANTS for positions are sincerely urged by the Advertising Department to send *copies* of letters of references rather than *originals*, as there is great danger of originals being lost or mislaid.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

LITERARY SERVICE

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Believing some men and women are burdened, anxious, needing help in meeting perplexing personal problems, a retired physician offers friendly counsel for those who desire it. No fees. 7419 Survey.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 50 West 50 Street, New York, N. Y.

Have you property to sell or rent?
— Cottages to rent — or for sale for next season?
ADVERTISE IN THE CLASSIFIED SECTION OF SURVEY GRAPHIC
Rates: 30 cents a line, $4.20 per inch
For further information, write to
ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

to EMPLOYERS
Who Are Planning to Increase Their Staffs
We Supply:

Executives	Dietitians	Grad. Nurses
Case Workers	Housekeepers	Sec'y-Stenogs.
Recreation Workers	Matrons	Stenographers
Psychiatric Social Workers	Housemothers	Bookkeepers
Occupational Therapists	Teachers	Typists
		Telephone Operators

HOLMES EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL
One East 42nd Street — New York City
Agency Tel.: MU 2-7575 Gertrude D. Holmes, *Director*

WPA FEDERAL THEATRE 25¢ to 55¢

DANCE DRAMAS **CANDIDE, and HOW LONG, BRETHREN** — BAYES THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way, Beg. Thurs., May 6, Eves 8:40. BAy. 9-3648

THE SUN AND I — ADELPHI THEATRE, 54th Street, East of 7th Ave., Evenings at 8:30. CIrcle 7-7582

POWER — RITZ THEATRE, 48th Street, West of B'way, Evenings at 9. MEd. 3-0912

DR. FAUSTUS — MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th Street, East of B'way, Evenings at 9. CHi. 4-5715

THE SHOW OFF — LAFAYETTE THEATRE, 131st Street and 7th Avenue, Evenings at 8:40. TI. 5-1424

PROF. MAMLOCK — DALY'S THEATRE, 63rd Street, East of Broadway, Eves. at 8:40. CIrcle 7-5852

Your Own Agency
This is the counseling and placement agency sponsored jointly by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National, Non-Profit making.

Joint Vocational Service
(Agency)
122 East 22nd Street, 7th floor, New York

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC.
Vocational Service Agency
11 East 44th Street — NEW YORK
MUrray Hill 2-4784
A professional employment bureau specializing in social service, institutional, dietetic, medical, publicity, advertising and secretarial positions.

MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
ADDRESSING
FILLING-IN
FOLDING
COMPLETE MAILINGS

QUICK SERVICE LETTER COMPANY INCORPORATED
QSLC
53 PARK PLACE — NEW YORK

SALES CAMPAIGNS PLANNED AND WRITTEN

?
Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

Do You Need

Case Workers	Teachers
Psychiatric Workers	Tutors
Relief Workers	Personnel Managers
Publicity Counselors	Industrial Welfare Workers
Institution Executives	Recreation Workers
Superintendents	Boys' Club Workers
Housekeepers	Girls' Club Workers
Matrons	Social Case Workers
Nurses	Office Executives
Physicians	

An ad in the SURVEY'S classified department will bring results. Rates: 5c a word, minimum charge $1.00 an insertion.
SURVEY MIDMONTHLY
112 E. 19th Street — New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civic, National, International

Library Service

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. To aid in the extension and improvement of library service.

Child Welfare

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C. National service organization of 291 Boys' Clubs located in 153 cities. Furnishes program aids, literature, and educational publicity for promotion of Boys' Club Movement; field service to groups or individuals interested in leisure-time leadership for boys, specializing with the underprivileged.

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-sectarian farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Harry H. Graham, Sup't., or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave., Tel: LEx. 2-3147.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA— C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES—130 East 22nd Street, New York City. To federate day nurseries in the U. S. and assist them to establish and maintain approved standards of care.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC. —155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY— Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

Health

AMERICAN MOUTH HEALTH ASSOCIATION —Essex Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Hon. Henrik Shipstead, President; Jacob G. Cohen, Secretary, Activities. Promotes mouth health teaching in the schools and community organizations for mouth health work; offers suggestions and plans of procedure to public health officials. Publications. "Mouth Health Quarterly," $1.50; "Mouth Health Library Series," free to local groups interested in mouth health.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 50 West 50th Street, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—50 W. 50th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R. N., Gen. Dir. Advisory service, statistics, monthly magazine.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION— 50 West 50th Street, New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—A Clearing House, cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 41 states, including 17 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 515 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. President: Clarence Cook Little. Medical Director: Eric M. Matsner, M.D.

New York City

THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, 17 West 16th Street; MARGARET SANGER, Director; has added evening sessions, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 P.M., for the benefit of mothers who work and cannot come to the Clinic daily from 9 to 4.

National Conferences

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Edith Abbott, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, O. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-fourth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., May 23-29, 1937. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE—Harry L. Glucksman, President; M. W. Beckelman, Secretary, 67 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y. Organized to discuss Jewish life and welfare, Jewish social service programs and programs of social and economic welfare. The 1937 Annual Meeting will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., May 20-23. The Conference publishes a magazine, **Jewish Social Service Quarterly,** a news bulletin, **Jewish Conference,** and **Proceedings of its Annual Conference.** Minimum Annual Membership Fee $2.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS —105 East 22nd Street, New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of 23 women's home missions boards of the United States and Canada uniting in program and financial responsibility for enterprises which they agree to carry cooperatively, such as Christian social service in Migrant labor camps, and Christian character building programs in Indian American government schools.

President, Mrs. Millard L. Robinson
Executive Secy., Edith E. Lowry
Associate Secy., Charlotte M. Burnham
Western Field Secy., Adela J. Ballard
Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Mrs. Kenneth D. Miller

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Arthur Brin, President; Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman Ex. Com.; Mrs. Marion M. Miller, Executive Director. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Eskil C. Carlson, President; John E. Manley, General Secretary. A federation of 1123 local associations, through state and area councils, for Christian character education among youth. Meets annually to determine service projects and budget for cooperation with local member organizations in program emphasis and interpretation, fiscal operations, etc. Emphasizes lay-professional cooperation, group and club activity, and self-governing programs of physical, social and religious education, public affairs, international education and special cooperative projects, citizenship, etc. Specialized work among transportation, army and navy, student, colored, rural, and certain other groups.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION— 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation.

Public Housing

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE—112 East 19th Street, New York City. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, President; Evans Clark, Chairman, Board of Directors; Louis H. Pink, Treasurer; Helen Alfred, Executive Director. A private, educational association of individuals and organizations. Its purpose is to promote slum clearance and low-rent rehousing for low income families, by means of local housing authorities and with the aid of Federal loans and subsidies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1896

Associate and Special Group Meetings

Consultations—Exhibits

1937

FORTY-ONE years ago, the *eighteenth annual meeting* of the NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK first met in Indianapolis.

1937 finds that city again preparing for the Conference— the *sixty-fourth annual meeting*—the largest in its history.

The following organizations, meeting with the National Conference, invite delegates to attend their special meetings, to confer about specific professional problems or to view their exhibits and displays and examine the most recent literature pertaining to social work.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.
Meetings: Claypool, May 24 and 27, 4 to 5:30 P.M.
Athenaeum Ballroom, May 25, 2 to 2:30 P.M.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
Dept. of Home Economics in Social Work

AMERICAN LEGION
National Child Welfare Division

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.
Consultation & Exhibit, Murat Temple

CHURCH CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
Federal Council of Churches

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC.
Consultation Service, Hotel Lincoln

EPISCOPAL SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE
Afternoon sessions; Wednesday and Friday Luncheons; Thursday dinner meeting. Programs available at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA and THE FAMILY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

LIFE INSURANCE ADJUSTMENT BUREAU
Antlers Hotel. May 26, Luncheon; May 27 meeting at 2 P.M.

MOTHERS' AID ASSOCIATION
Consultation Service

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES
May 24—4 P.M.—"Giving the Future a Past."
May 25—4 P.M.—Joint session with other agencies in the immigration and naturalization field.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE
Hotel Severin, May 19-23

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES
Hq. Claypool, May 27, 2 to 2:30, "Constructive Services of Day Nursery for Parents and Children."
May 28, 3:30 to 5, Round Table Discussion, "Place of Day Nursery in Child Welfare."

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION
May 21-25, Claypool Hotel
Subjects: probation, parole, juvenile courts, community preventive movements

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
Consultations by arrangement at the Foundation booth

SOCIAL WORK PUBLICITY COUNCIL
Consultations and Exhibits, Murat Temple

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
Survey Graphic and The Survey Midmonthly
Book Exhibits

1916

SIXTY-FOURTH MEETING

National Conference of Social Work

INDIANAPOLIS

?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED